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**URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY,
the**

**URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON
& WEYBRIDGE,**

and the

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT

REPORT

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH**

for the years

1940 and 1941.

Chertsey :

**STEVENS & SON LTD.,
The Caxton Printing Works,
57, Guildford Street,**

Phone 3156.

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ANNUAL REPORT .

Council Offices,
Weybridge,
Surrey.

To the Chairmen and Members of the Public Health Committees
of the Urban Districts of Chertsey and Walton and Weybridge
and the Rural District of Bagshot.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the
years 1940 and 1941.

Although the two years under consideration have been
combined to avoid unnecessary duplication it will be found that all
the required vital statistics, the numerical expressions of work in
Health Departments and the tables in connection with infectious
disease have been separately listed so that information required in
relation to either particular year is readily available.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the Ministry
of Health's instructions and it is to be noted that no figures are
now shown relating to district populations. Furthermore, no refer-
ence is made to activities in connection with war-time and indus-
trial developments, nor any extensions in water supply, sewerage
or other Public Utility undertakings. Finally, matters adminis-
tered by the Council under Part I and VIII of the Factories Act,
1937, are also excluded.

From the vital statistics will be seen the continuing natural
increase in the populations in all districts and some increase in the
infant mortality rate in Chertsey from a figure of forty-seven in
1939 to fifty-nine in 1941.

In Tuberculosis, the number of new cases of pulmonary
disease showed an increase from thirteen in 1939 to twenty-five in
1941 for Walton and Weybridge.

Despite movement of population the incidence of infectious disease, with the exception of Measles and Whooping Cough, was small in all areas and the death rates were of a very low order.

The large amount of immunisation carried out in all areas, especially during 1941 should be noted, but it would be unwise to associate the low incidence of Diphtheria—especially marked in Walton and Weybridge where only three cases were notified in the two years—with the present state of immunity as shown later in the report.

The very useful work done in Chertsey and Walton and Weybridge by members of the St. John and British Red Cross Detachments respectively in connection with the cleansing of heads and bodies from vermin and scabies should be recorded, when the Gas Cleansing Stations attached to the First Aid Posts lent themselves admirably for this essential work.

The work of the Sanitary Inspectors with inadequate assistance either of a qualified or clerical nature during the years 1940 and 1941 has been especially arduous.

To their normal Public Health duties have been added either those occasioned by Civil Defence activities, evacuation or the control of salvage. In areas possessing Government Slaughter-houses approximately fifty per cent. of their time is required in meat inspection, the majority of which food is consumed in districts other than those in which they are inspected.

In conclusion, I wish to express my great appreciation to all Officers and Members of the Councils, the County Medical Officer, his staff, and the General Practitioners in the districts for their assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. McPHERSON.

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

Urban District of Chertsey.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

	1940.	1941.
Area (in acres)	9,983	9,983
Rateable value	£190,509	£192,187
Sum represented by a penny rate	£762 2s. 1d.	£783 5s. 1d.

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are connected with agriculture and engineering; a large part of the area is of rural character; the smaller urban portion contains the bulk of the population in the townships of Addlestone and Chertsey.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year :—

		1940.			1941.		
		Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Live Births—	Legitimate	... 479	224	255	430	220	210
	Illegitimate	... 21	11	10	14	7	7
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population		18.88			15.98		
Still-births—	Legitimate	... 15	7	8	10	8	2
	Illegitimate	... 1	1	—	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births		31.01			22.03		
Deaths		... 296	170	126	256	120	136
Death-rate (actual) per 1,000 of the estimated resident population		11.18			9.21		
Death-rate (for purposes of comparison with other districts)		12.29					
Deaths from puerperal causes—		Rate per 1000 total Deaths (live and still) births.					
Puerperal sepsis		... Nil	Nil				
Other puerperal causes		... Nil	Nil				
Total		... Nil	Nil				
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age—							
All infants per 1,000 live births		... 52.02	59.44				
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		... 46.00	56.89				
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		... 190.48	142.86				
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)		38			36		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)		1			Nil		
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)		Nil			2		
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)		3			2		

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1940.		1941.	
	M	F	M	F
ALL CAUSES :	170	126	120	136
Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria	1	1	1	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	4	4	2	5
Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1	1	2
Syphilitic diseases	3	1	—	—
Influenza	6	6	2	1
Measles	1	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—
Cancer	22	16	11	25
Diabetes	3	—	1	2
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	12	12	6	19
Heart Disease	22	33	29	30
Other diseases of circulatory system	4	5	9	4
Bronchitis	18	5	6	9
Pneumonia	15	8	10	6
Other respiratory diseases	—	1	—	2
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	3	—	3	—
Diarrhoea (under two years)	1	2	1	1
Appendicitis	—	—	2	—
Other digestive diseases	3	2	3	3
Nephritis	3	3	1	3
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	—	—	—	—
Other maternal causes	—	—	—	2
Premature birth	4	5	3	1
Congenital debility, etc.	6	2	7	3
Suicide	2	2	—	—
Road traffic accidents	2	3	2	—
Other violent causes	21	6	6	4
All other causes	11	8	13	11

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.**

Public Health Officers of the Authority :--

(a) Medical Officer of Health :

D. P. MacIVER, M.D., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health—

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

The Medical Officer of Health, acts in a similar capacity for the Rural District of Bagshot, and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge. He is also Medical Officer for Otter-shaw Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

(b) Senior Sanitary Inspector :

C. J. CLEEVE, C.R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

D H. SMITH, C.R.S.I. (resigned February 1941.)

S. L. MORRIS, C.R.S.I. (appointed March 1941.)

Mr. C. J. Cleeve holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors, the R.S.I. Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods, the Certificate for Building Construction of the Board of Education, and the Honours Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene for Hygiene of the Home.

Mr. D. H. Smith holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board for Sanitary Inspectors and for the inspection of meat and other foods.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Mr. Smith left this district in February, 1941 and the present inspector, Mr. S. L. Morris, commenced duties in March 1941.

In October, 1939 the Sanitary Inspector's Clerk left the Department to join the Army and was not replaced until a female junior was appointed in October, 1941.

(c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health :

Miss J. M. Eglon holds a joint appointment. She is responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

Since September, 1939, the normal duties of the Public Health Department have been greatly curtailed, as the staff have been engaged on duties in connection with Evacuation.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector has been responsible for stocks of blankets and beds and for the issue and collection.

In addition he has been responsible for arranging removal of infested or infected bedding and clothing for treatment at the Isolation Hospital and for its return to the various households.

Further, he has been responsible for equipment at hostels and requisitioned houses and their general maintenance.

Byelaws in force in the District :—

Byelaws in respect of New Streets and Buildings	„	1926
„ „ Common Lodging Houses	„	1899
„ „ Nuisances	„	1899
„ „ Slaughterhouses	„	1899
„ „ Tents, Vans and Sheds ...	„	1902
„ „ Hackney Carriages	„	1920
„ „ Allotments	„	1907
„ „ Offensive Trades	„	1935

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Laboratory Facilities :—

(1) Water. Samples of water as supplied by the West Surrey Water Company, are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal, and Sciver. These samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Chertsey, and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge. The results of these investigations are tabulated on page 12.

(2) Milk. Samples of milk are submitted to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination.

(3) Infectious Disease. Bacteriological examinations of specimens from suspected cases of infectious disease are examined by the Clinical Research Association. The following figures show the results of such examinations.

1940.

Twenty specimens of sputum examined. Three positive for tubercle bacilli.

One hundred and forty-three swabs examined. Nine gave a positive result for diphtheria bacilli.

1941.

Sixteen specimens of sputum examined. One positive for tubercle bacilli.

Sixty-seven swabs examined. Two gave a positive result for diphtheria bacilli.

The submission of swabs, specimens of sputum and faeces, etc. from General Practitioners and Voluntary Hospitals for examination continues to be unsatisfactory in that one has to rely on the postal service for such a scheme.

The availability, however, of the E.M.S. Bacteriological Laboratory at Botleys Hospital has been much appreciated in certain cases of emergency.

The establishment of the Emergency Public Health Laboratory of the Ministry of Health at Epsom College has proved very helpful for work occasioned by the evacuation scheme.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Ambulance Facilities :—

Name of Authority Telephone Number.	Number of Ambulances.	Address of Ambulance Station.
Cases of Infectious Disease:—		
Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board. Ottershaw 30.	Two	The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.
Non-infectious Cases :		
The St. John Ambulance Brigade. Chertsey 3268.	One	72, Station Road, Chertsey.

Nursing in the Home :

Five nurses are employed under the District Nursing Association for work in the Urban District. All of these Nurses are also Midwives under the supervision of the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority.

Clinics and Treatment Centres :—

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes

Centre	Address	Clinic	Day
Addlestone	S.C.C. Clinic, Princess Mary's Village Homes	School Medical	Every Thur.
		Child Welfare	Every Fri.
		Ante-Natal	Every Thur.
Chertsey	Windsor St. Schools	School Medical	Every Wed.
		Child Welfare	Every Mon.
		Ante-Natal	1st & 3rd Thur.
New Haw	Co-Operative Hall, Woodham Lane	School Medical	Every Wed.
		Child Welfare	Every Wed.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Special clinics for dental and eye treatment are also held monthly or as required.

Tuberculosis Dispensary :

Addlestone and Chertsey are served by the Tuberculosis Dispensary at Streiton Lodge, Wey Road, Weybridge, where the County Tuberculosis Officer attends for consultations on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 10.0 a.m.

Hospitals :—

Voluntary General Hospitals serving Addlestone and Chertsey:

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor.

The Cottage Hospital, Weybridge.

Infectious Diseases Hospital :

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

The establishment of Botleys Park E.M.S. Hospital, Chertsey, has proved very helpful to General Practitioners, their patients and evacuees in the district.

Mortuaries :—

One mortuary is provided for the district, and is situated at the Council's Dépôt, Fordwater Road, Chertsey .

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply :—

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company. Samples of water as supplied by the Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination.

During the year 1940 thirteen and in 1941 nineteen samples were taken by either the West Surrey Water Company or the Council's Analyst.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

The following tabulated results are fairly representative of the two years' analyses :

				1940.			1941.		
Date	Sample taken	...	30th Jan.	1st May	20th Sept.	27th Jan.	28th Apr.	17th Aug.	
Organisms per ml. at 20°C.	1	3	less than 1	4	less than 1	5	
Organisms per ml. at 20° C. R.L.	less than 1	less than 1	less than 1	1	less than 1	less than 1	
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C.	4	1	less than 1	26	5	2	
Coli-form organisms	...	Absent from 50ml.	Absent from 50ml.	Absent from 50ml.	Absent from 50ml.	Absent from 50ml.	Absent from 50ml.	Absent from 50ml.	

Chemical Examination in parts per 10,000.

Free ammonia	...	0.018	0.0015	0.0105	0.0015	0.0015	0.0075
Albuminoid ammonia	...	0.0015	0.009	0.0135	0.012	0.0105	0.0105
Oxygen consumed from permanganate (4 hrs. at 80° F.	0.077	0.072	0.064	0.18	0.088	0.094	

It will be noted that the figures for the ammonias are high, a not infrequent finding in filtered and chlorinated river water. The majority of bacteriological examinations show the absence of B.Coli from 100 c.c., which results indicate a high degree of purity.

Samples of the water supplied by the West Surrey Water Company to the Chertsey Urban District Council and the adjoining district of Walton and Weybridge are taken monthly at different points and analysed both chemically and bacteriologically. These results are reported monthly to the respective councils. The results of analysis show that a satisfactory standard has been maintained throughout the year.

By an arrangement with the Water Engineer of the West Surrey Water Company, reports are exchanged monthly and so a fortnightly check on the bacteriological and chemical condition of the supply is available.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Drainage and Sewerage :—

The Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. W. V. Davies, has kindly supplied the following details of the work which has been carried out during 1940 and 1941 :—

“The cessation of development has resulted in the absence of any schemes of extensions to sewers.

Considerable strain on the Sewage Disposal Works and the Pumping Stations has been experienced owing to the increased population due to voluntary and organised evacuation. Sludge disposal caused some difficulty and alleged nuisance from smells and the Sewage Works Manager is conducting experiments with a view to introducing a system of sludge digestion.

It would appear that substantial additions to the capacity and plant at the Works will be essential when national circumstances permit.”

Rivers and Streams :—

No pollution was detected during the years 1940 and 1941.

Closet Accommodation :—

The following are the number of pail closets, etc., at premises situate in the district :—

		Privies.	Pail or Tub Closets.	'Elsan' type Closets.
Addlestone Ward	...	2	60	—
Chertsey Ward	...	—	40	9
Outer Ward	...	4	137	—
		—	—	—
Total	...	6	237	9
		—	—	—

One hundred and two of the above are emptied under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Public Cleansing :—

(a) Street cleansing and the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse are under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor, who has supplied the following details

1940 :

Approximate weight of paper baled and sold ...	220 tons
„ income from sale of baled paper	£850
„ cost of salvage and baling, including wages	£300
„ nett profit for the year 1940 ...	£550
„ weight of tins baled and sold ...	152 tons
„ income from sale of baled tins...	£193
„ cost of separation and baling, including wages	£175

Other scrap metal, ferrous and non-ferrous, rags, bottles, jars, bones and other articles were also salvaged from house refuse and sold to merchants. The payment received from these covered the cost of separation and disposal with a slight margin of profit.

1941 :

Salvaged materials sold during the year—

			Tons	Cwts.
Paper	...	...	232	13
Black scrap	...	...	84	3
Tins	...	...	104	9
Non-Ferrous Metals	...	...	1	5
Rags	...	...	13	9
Bottles	...	...	34	1
Cullet	...	...	39	9
Jars	...	...	16	17
Bones	...	...	7	7

The need for strict economy and the shortage of available labour necessitated some reduction in the high standard of road cleansing but no complaint or nuisance has arisen in consequence.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Cesspool Emptying :—

This work is carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

One 750 gallon Dennis Cesspool Emptier is in use for this purpose, two men being employed.

Owing, however, to delay in emptying cesspools due to breakdown of the Cesspool emptier, increased population and weather conditions, it was found necessary to bring into use the old Cesspool emptier of 350 gallons capacity for a portion of each year.

During the years 1940 and 1941 the following work was carried out :—

	1940	1941
Number of private houses where cesspools were emptied	276	266
Number of institutions, etc., where cesspools were emptied	3	5
Number of cesspools emptied during the year	1633	1619
Total volume removed from private houses :		
1940 2,396,250 galls. 1941 3,628,900 galls.		
Total volume removed from institutions, etc. :		
1940 21,375 galls. 1941 59,000 galls.		

During the course of 1940 the cesspool emptier was also used for pumping out the Ejectors, sewers, etc., 27 loads being removed giving a total volume of 20,250 gallons.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector :—

	1940	1941
Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925	1	2
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act	25	34
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to housing accommodation and overcrowding	19	12
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to water supply etc.	4	40
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to drainage and closet accommodation	54	12
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious disease etc.	155	75
Visits to houses with respect to infestation	18	3
Visits to houses with respect to applications for houses		9
Visits to houses re measurement of rooms	41	
Visits to houses re dustbins	27	4
Inspections of Meat at Government Slaughterhouse		132
„ „ Dairies and Cowsheds	40	36
„ „ Food at Shops	84	109
„ „ Knackers Yards	12	9
„ „ Offensive Trade Premises	9	4
„ „ Factories	15	15
„ „ Common Lodging Houses	6	4
„ „ Fents, Vans, etc.	9	93
„ „ under Food and Drugs Act, with respect Regulations	40	
Visits made on Evacuation Matters, i. e. delivery and collection of bedding, removal of infected bedding for disinfection, etc.	286	791
Total	845	1384

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Other matters :

						1940	1941
Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	44	53
„ letters sent	...	...	...	...	...	403	334
„ received	...	...	...	...	...	456	410
„ rooms disinfected after cases of infectious							
disease	...	...	...	...	...	17	30
„ verminous rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	24	8

Preliminary Notices :

1940.

Number of Preliminary notices outstanding from 1939	176
Number of Preliminary notices served during 1940 ...	86
Number of Preliminary notices complied with during 1940	126
Number of Preliminary notices outstanding at the end of 1940	136

1941.

Number of Preliminary notices served	57
Number of Preliminary notices complied with	41

Statutory Notices :

1940.

Notices served under Section 7 of the Factories Act 1937...	1
Notices served under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936	4
Notices served under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936	2
Notices served under Section 83 of the Public Health Act, 1936	1

The notice served under the Factories Act was complied with.

The remaining Statutory Notices had not been complied with at the end of 1940.

1941.

Notice served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936	1
Notices complied with :—	
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	4
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 47	2

These notices were served in 1940.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Defects remedied and Work carried out as a result of the Sanitary

Inspector's representations :—

	1940	1941
Roofs repaired	21	9
Eavesgutters repaired or provided	5	8
Rainwater pipes repaired or provided	2	3
Means of disposal provided for rainwater	2	
Chimneys repaired	4	5
External walls repaired	5	
External walls roughcast or rendered	1	6
Airbricks provided under floors	1	
Soil removed away from walls	2	
Windows repaired	2	7
Sash Cords provided	13	3
Doors repaired	1	2
Living rooms or bedrooms cleansed	24	8
Floors repaired or renewed	9	5
Plastering to walls repaired	6	2
Passages and staircases cleansed	3	
Sculleries cleansed	5	
Grates, Stoves and Coppers renewed or repaired	7	4
Sinks provided or repaired	1	
Water removed from cellars	3	
Dustbins provided	44	10
Water closets repaired	6	7
Water Closets cleansed	1	
Drains cleared	25	7
Drains repaired	13	4
Yard Paving repaired	1	
Concrete provided under floors		2
Ceilings repaired		1
Ventilation provided to back bedrooms		6
Closet accommodation provided		2
Cesspools repaired		1
Cesspool drainage provided		2
Accumulations of refuse, etc., removed		3

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Offensive Trade Premises :—

Nine visits were made to premises during the year 1940 and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by byelaws or regulations :—

The one Common Lodging House in the district is situated in the Chertsey Ward, and is registered to accommodate 43 lodgers. During 1940 6 visits, and in 1941 4, were made to the premises, which were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner and to comply with the byelaws.

A considerable number of tent and van dwellers continue to visit the district during the year and encamp on various lands for variable periods. Many of these are engaged on agricultural work for farmers within the district.

Nine visits were made to such dwellers during 1940 and their attention was drawn to the requirements of the byelaws where necessary.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928 :—

Flock used by upholsterers in the area is guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Rag Flock Acts. Flock removed from old bedding and upholstered furniture is destroyed.

Smoke Abatement :—

No action was taken during the years 1940 and 1941.

Swimming Pools :—

There are no known private swimming pools in the district to which the public are admitted. The Council have provided and maintain a bathing pavilion with accommodation for males and females, on the north bank of the River Thames, near Chertsey Bridge; during the summer months an attendant is also provided.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Eradication of Bed Bugs :—

	1940	1941
Number of Council houses found to be infested ...	5	2
„ privately owned houses do. ...	5	3
„ Council houses disinfested	5	2
„ privately owned houses disinfested ...	5	3

The work of disinfestation of Council Houses is carried out by the Public Health Department. The treatment consists of fumigation by Cimex blocks and spraying with Zaldecide. Picture rails, skirting boards and other movable woodwork are usually taken down before treatment.

In the case of privately owned houses, arrangements are usually made with a contractor who carries out the necessary work at the expense of the owner. The Council do not supply materials but the Sanitary Inspectors are always prepared to advise and if necessary supervise the work.

Before transfer to Council Houses, the belongings of tenants are inspected. If there is reason to suspect infestation, spraying with Zaldecide is carried out.

SCHOOLS.

There are nine elementary schools, one secondary school, and four private schools within the district. All obtain their drinking water from the main supply of the West Surrey Water Company.

All schools have main drainage with the exception of a small elementary school in Lyne in the rural area of this district.

The sanitary arrangements at certain of the Church of England schools are insufficient for the number of children attending.

The Memorandum on Closure of, and Exclusion from schools, 1927, is followed. Particular attention is paid to the occurrence of primary cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria. Throats of all contacts in the classroom are examined and exclusion advised where indicated. Intensive immunisation is carried out on the occurrence of any case of diphtheria.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

	1940	1941
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	26	36
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	26	41
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	1	2
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1	4
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	26	35

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without the Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	60	30
--	----	----

(This number includes premises inspected prior to 1940.)

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

3.—Action under Statutory Powers :

No action was taken under Statutory Powers during the years 1940 and 1941 with the exception of one dwelling house in 1941 when notice of work required was served upon the owner and duly complied with.

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :—

No reliable figures can be given to estimate the degree of overcrowding which is known to exist as a result of evacuation both privately and officially into the district.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply :—

The following number of dealers are on the register kept under the Milk and Dairies Order 1926:—

	1940	1941
Cowkeepers who are wholesale traders ...	10	19
Cowkeepers who are wholesale and retail traders ...	2	2
Cowkeepers who are retail traders ...	11	9
Retail purveyors ...	36	36

The following licences were granted to sell designated milks under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	6	6
Pasteurised Milk ...	5	5
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Bottling Licences) ...	2	2
Pasteuriser's licence ...	1	1

Forty visits in 1940, and thirty-six in 1941 were made of premises where milk was produced or sold and where infringements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, were detected the necessary attention was called to the persons concerned.

Tuberculin Tested Milk :—

- (1) Misses Hare and Hornby, Hardwick Court Farm, Chertsey.
- (2) Micklem, Longcross House, Longcross.
- (3) Vernon, Anningsley Park, Ottershaw.

During the year 1941 one Tuberculin Tested licence was applied for and granted by the Surrey County Council to :—

Mr. A. L. and Mrs. H. V. Stanley, St. Anne's Hill House, Chertsey.

Accredited Milk :—

- (1) Hoffman, Barrs Brook Farm, Chertsey.
- (2) Merrett, Hamm Court Farm, Weybridge.
- (3) Alexander, Great Grove Farm, Ottershaw.
- (4) Ricks, Hatch Farm, Addlestone.
- (5) Vines, Woodham Grange Farm, Addlestone.
- (6) Greyhound Racing Association Ltd., Hersham Farm, Longcross.
- (7) Smith, Home Farm, Ottershaw.
- (8) Stanford and Son, Chilsey Green Farm, Chertsey.
- (9) L. C. and C. V. Lewis, Pannells Farm, Chertsey.
- (10) Smith, Crockford Bridge Farm, Addlestone.
- (11) A. Taylor, Queenwood Farm, Ottershaw.

During the year 1941 two Accredited licences were applied for and granted by the Surrey County Council to :—

Mr. P. E. Hill, Hersham Farm, Longcross, Chertsey.

Mr. F. C. Rands, Blackboy Farm, Addlestone.

Pasteurised Milk :—

The Addlestone & District Co-operative Society pasteurise and retail pasteurised milk in the district under licence.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining pieces of machinery for pasteurisation plants.

Three samples of Accredited and two of Tuberculin Tested Milk failed to pass the methylene blue and coliform tests.

No applications were received in respect of "High Temperature Short Time" pasteurisation as a result of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1941, which permitted Local Authorities to licence alternative types of pasteurisation plants.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

(b) Meat :—

There is only one slaughterhouse in use in the district which is situate at Mead Lane, Chertsey, under the control of the Ministry of Food and was brought into use during the latter part of the year 1940.

Visits were made on the days when slaughtering was carried out and examination made of carcasses, organs, etc. All meat, etc., found to be diseased or otherwise unfit for human consumption was disposed of by arrangements made by the Ministry of Food.

The following are details of meat, etc., condemned at the Government Slaughterhouse, during 1940 :—

Tuberculosis.				
Beasts.				lbs.
2 Carcases, Lungs and Livers	...	...	...	1119
1 ditto ditto	...	...	...	881
1 ditto ditto	...	...	...	809
2 Forequarters, lungs & livers	...	...	...	271
Other Causes.				
Livers, etc.	...	...	...	129
Sheep.				
Lungs, livers, etc.	...	...	...	304
			Total	3513

Meat, etc., condemned at Shops.

Beef	...	...	...	250
Lambs Livers	...	...	...	10
Sheeps Heads	...	...	...	25
Bacon	...	...	...	15½
			Total	300½

During the year 1941 one hundred and thirty-two visits were made for purpose of inspection of carcasses and offals from beasts. The total weight condemned from beasts was 6,477lbs., which figure included twelve carcasses and three parts of carcasses affected with Tuberculosis.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

During the year 1941 approximately twice the amount of unsound food was condemned at the Government Slaughterhouse than for the year 1940. Beasts form the bulk of animals slaughtered and the majority of food released is sold in adjoining districts.

Other Foods condemned or voluntarily surrendered from Shops. 1940.

Fish.

Cod Fillets	...	...	...	64lbs.
Cod	...	...	...	6st.
Dogfish	...	...	...	27 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Herrings	...	...	...	7st. 4lb.
Haddock Fillets	...	...	...	20st.
Kippers	...	...	...	6st.
Prawns	...	...	...	7lb.

1941.

One hundred and nine visits were made to Food shops during the year.

The following were examined by request and found to be unfit for food :—

Beef	...	...	...	219lb.
Pigs head and ribs	...	...	...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Lambs carcase	...	...	...	25lb.
Lambs legs	...	...	...	24lb.
Liver	...	...	...	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Liver sausage	...	...	...	50lb.
Brawn	...	...	...	267lb.
Bacon	...	...	...	5lb.
Cheese	...	...	...	20lb.
Eggs	...	...	...	461lb.
Corned Beef	...	...	...	66lb.
Canned Rabbit	...	...	...	8lb.
Milk	...	...	...	7lb.
Mackerel	...	...	...	1lb.
Kippers	...	...	...	4st.
Figs	...	...	...	28lb.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Ice Cream.

There are twenty-seven premises on the Register where ice cream is sold. In sixteen cases ice cream is purchased from manufacturers and in the remaining eleven cases it is manufactured on the premises. During the season, particular attention is paid to premises where the ice cream is manufactured.

Preparation or Manufacture of Preserved Food :

There are fourteen premises on the Register where sausages are manufactured or pressed and pickled meat is prepared.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 :—

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. Dr. J. Ferguson, the County Medical Officer, has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Chertsey Urban District during 1940 and 1941 :

Articles.	Analysed			Adulterated or deteriorated.			Prose- cutions	Con- victions
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total		
1940.								
Milk	39	12	51	1	4	5	1	1
Cream	2	2	4	1	2	3		
Butter	1							
Double Cream (M.F.45%)		1	1					
Dried full cream milk		1	1					
Malted Milk		1	1					
Total	42	16	48	2	6	8	1	1
1941.								
Milk	42	16	58	5	5	10		
Meat (canned)	1	1	2					
Drugs		1	1		1	1		
Dried Egg		1	1					
Tea saver	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	
Vinegar	3	2	5	3	1	4	1	
Total	47	22	69	9	8	17	1	

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever:—

Thirty-three cases in 1940 and thirty-one in 1941 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital with this diagnosis. The majority of cases were in children of school age and the disease was, generally speaking, a mild one.

It was necessary to ask General Practitioners to arrange for home nursing of cases where suitable conditions existed during certain periods in each year owing to the demand upon cubicle beds at the Hospital.

Anti-Scarlatinal serum is made available for all such cases treated but usually the use of Sulphonamides was favoured.

There were no deaths during these two years.

The distribution of cases was as follows :—

			1940	1941
Chertsey	...	...	8	6
Addlestone	...	...	19	21
New Haw	...	...	5	3
Outer Ward	...	...	1	1

Diphtheria :

Thirty-four cases in 1940 and twenty-eight in 1941 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital with this diagnosis. Of these eight in 1940 and six in 1941 proved to be non-diphtheric.

The fact that during these two years two hundred and ten swabs from General Practitioners were examined for diphtheria organisms and of these eleven only showed the presence of morphological diphtheria bacilli is worthy of comment. Firstly, that all precautions are being taken to examine the majority of suspected throats and secondly that owing to the unsatisfactory postal system procedure for swab examinations many are fruitless because the causal infecting organisms have died out in transit before their arrival at the laboratory.

Anti Diphtheric serum is freely available to all General Practitioners.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

There were two deaths in 1940 and one in 1941 occurring in non-immunised children with this disease.

The distribution of cases was as follows :—

			1940	1941
Chertsey	...	...	6	9
Addlestone	...	...	10	4
Outer Ward	...	...	7	1
Botleys Hospital	...	...	12	14

Diphtheria Immunisation :—

The following represents the number of children of school and pre-school age immunised by the prophylactic Alum Precipitated Toxoid :—

			1940	1941
Immunisation of children aged five to fifteen at schools	...	...	233	59
Immunisation of children of school and pre-school age at First Aid Posts				
Addlestone First Aid Post—				
School Children	...	...	6	251
Pre-school Children	...	...	18	94
Chertsey First Aid Post—				
School Children	...	...	44	228
Pre-school Children	...	...	25	64
New Haw First Aid Point—				
School Children	...	...	—	88
Pre-school Children	...	...	15	126

During the years, therefore, the following children of pre-school age were immunised :—

1940	...	...	...	58
1941	...	...	...	284
Children of School age—				
1940	...	...	...	283
1941	...	...	...	626

The above figures represent complete courses of immunisation. It is unfortunate that a certain number of children do not attend for second injections and these can only be regarded as partially immunised.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

In addition to the figures given above sixty-one children under fifteen years of age were immunised either by Private Practitioners or County Medical Officers at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

The following is the estimated position showing the percentage of children immunised in the district :—

Estimated Population of Children—

		1940	1941
Under five years	... ..	2,000	2,200
Percentage immunised	... ..	7.9%	24.1%
Five to fifteen years	... ..	3,570	3,596
Percentage immunised	... ..	26.13%	43.46%

This above type of return is now required six-monthly by the Ministry of Health.

In determining this estimate of children immunised in the district it should be realised that the figures represent a lower percentage than in fact must be the case because these are based on total child populations. This number includes evacuees, many of whom were immunised before their arrival in Chertsey and whose immunisation history is either not forthcoming or unreliable. Furthermore, in representing the position of children under five the figures are based on total child population under five years of age, in which group, of course, the majority of those under one year of age are naturally immune.

Diphtheria Immunisation Propaganda :—

Apart from Ministry of Health broadcasts and the Ministry of Information film trailers shown at public cinemas, poster notices have been exhibited in newspapers, clinics, schools and other sites.

It is felt that undoubtedly the most useful form of propaganda is by personal contact with parents, and General Practitioners, District Nurses, Elementary School Teachers, and especially the Surrey County Council Health Visitors have been of most assistance in securing a satisfactory response.

Apart from the Local Authority Clinics which are held regularly in Chertsey, Addlestone and New Haw, periodical visits to schools are made for the purpose of immunisation. The Head Teachers have been very helpful in distributing diphtheria immunisation consent forms to the parents of each child.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Other Diseases :—

Cerebro-spinal Fever—

Fourteen cases in 1940 and eight in 1941 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital with this disease, which was not confirmed in four instances.

The appearance of Cerebro-spinal Fever after a lapse of some time in this district coincides with improved methods for dealing with this disease. The sulphonamide group of drugs must be given early, in adequate dosage and in all suspected cases of this disease.

It is noteworthy that frequently no rash appeared with these cases, especially in children and in mild infections, so that the term "Spotted Fever" is a misnomer.

There were two deaths in 1940 and two in 1941.

Pneumonia—

Twenty-three deaths occurred from Pneumonia during 1940 and sixteen in 1941.

Measles—

Three hundred and forty-two cases in 1940 and two hundred and seventy-one in 1941 were notified and of these the numbers admitted during the corresponding year to the Isolation Hospital were five and nine

Only one death occurred in 1940 as a result of Broncho Pneumonia.

The majority of cases appeared in children of school age—five to ten years—and a supply of Measles Convalescent Serum was made available to all General Practitioners requiring to either prevent or attenuate this disease in susceptible contacts.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Whooping Cough—

Two hundred and eighty-five cases of this disease were notified in 1941 and of these twelve were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. The majority of cases occurred in children under five years of age.

There were two deaths when Broncho Pneumonia supervened.

Under Section 177 of the Public Health Act, 1936, a Local Authority may with the approval of the Minister provide a temporary supply of medicine for the poorer inhabitants of their district. Such approval was not granted in relation to the supply of Sulphonamides for General Practitioners' use in necessitous cases.

Scabies and Lice—

The Gas Cleansing Stations attached to the First Aid Posts in Chertsey and Addlestone and the First Aid Point, New Haw, were again put to very good use throughout these two years for the purpose of treating scabies and vermin occurring in the population. The work is carried out mainly under the supervision of the Surrey County Council's Health Visitors, who are assisted by members of the whole and part-time Civil Defence personnel attached to these Posts and a part-time paid helper appointed under the Government Evacuation Scheme.

Over one thousand attendances were made during these two years for cleansing purposes.

During 1940 and 1941 vaccination against Enteric Fever was offered to all members of the Civil Defence organisation, including the Fire Service. A satisfactory response was obtained.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.		Cases admitted to I.D. Hospital.		Total Deaths	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Smallpox	...	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	42	34	33	31	—
Diphtheria	...	33	19	36	28	2
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	...	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	4	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	17	5	—	—	23
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	..	5	2	1	2	—
Malaria	...	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	.	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	342	271	5	9	1
Whooping Cough	...	3	285	2	12	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	12	8	14	8	2
Dysentery	...	8	11	—	—	—
Pohomyelitis	.	—	1	—	—	—

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

according to Age Groups.

AGE.	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica
1940.														
Under 1 year								7						
1—2 years			1			1		30						
2—3 years								32						
3—4 years		3	3					27	2					
4—5 years		5	3					39						
5—10 years		14	8			3	1	179	1	1			1	
10—15 years		10	4					15					3	
15—25 years		7	6		2	1	1	11		4			4	
25—35 years			4		2	2		1		2			3	
35—45 years			2							1			1	
45—65 years		1	1			7	3	1						
65 years and upwards						3								
Unspecified		2	1											
TOTAL		42	33		4	17	5	342	3	8			12	
1941.														
Under 1 year								7	28				1	1
1—2 years								22	37					
2—3 years		1						23	38					
3—4 years		3	2			1		28	43	2			1	
4—5 years		1						20	32	1			1	
5—10 years		17	4			1		111	94	3			1	
10—15 years		9	2					33	6	2			2	
15—25 years		2	3	1		1		16	1	3				
25—35 years			3		2	1		11	1		1		1	
35—45 years		1	1				1		2				1	
45—65 years			3			1	1		1					
65 years and upwards														
Unspecified			1						2					
TOTAL		34	19	1	2	5	2	271	285	11	1	1	8	

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools :

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1940 :												
Chickenpox	3	9		5	7	5	18	20	15	32	15	1
German												
Measles	3	2	1							1		
Mumps	3	47	58	132	51	4		1				
1941 :												
Chickenpox	4	7		5	17	5	5	1	25	4	9	3
German												
Measles			1	3	1		1					
Mumps		1		17	13	2	13	20	13	6		

The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer of Health weekly returns of cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases. This is a useful procedure which is much appreciated, and is a way in which the Medical Officer of Health can be kept informed of the prevalence of infectious diseases other than those required to be notified by the medical practitioners.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1940.								
0 — 1 year								
1 — 5 years			1				1	
5 — 15 „								
15 — 25 „	1	3			1			
25 — 35 „	3	4	1		2	2		
35 — 45 „	1							1
45 — 55 „						1		
55 — 65 „	1				1			
65 and upwards		1				1		
Totals	6	8	2	—	4	4	1	1

1941.								
0 — 1 year								
1 — 5 years	1							1
5 — 15 „	1	2	1	3		1		1
15 — 25 „	2	2						
25 — 35 „	3				1			
35 — 45 „						2		
45 — 55 „		2			1			
55 — 65 „						2	1	
65 and upwards								
Totals...	7	6	1	3	2	5	1	2

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

Public Health Acts, 1926 and 1936:—

No action required to be taken under the above acts relating to employment in the milk trade or relating to compulsory removal to hospital.

Tuberculosis Care Committee :—

The Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued its useful work during 1940 and 1941. In considering the problems of tuberculosis, the family, and not the individual patient, must be reckoned as the unit. The Committee, with this end in view, have assisted many families with grants of nourishment, supplies of clothing and coal, and in other ways. Many patients have received similar help on discharge from the sanatorium. Every effort is made to secure adequate and suitable housing for affected families.

Urban District of Walton and Weybridge.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

	1940.	1941.
Area (in acres)	9,049	9,049
Rateable value	£447,506	£451,408
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,733	£1,769

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The more important industries in the area are associated with the manufacture of aircraft and aircraft accessories, electrical equipment and dental instruments, and the carrying on of market gardening. The residential character of the area is responsible for the employment of a proportion of the population in personal service.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year :—

		1940.			1941.		
		Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Live Births—	{ Legitimate	... 489	257	232	495	220	275
	{ Illegitimate	... 23	11	12	38	21	17
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population		15.30			15.53		
Still-births—	{ Legitimate	... 11	9	2	15	12	3
	{ Illegitimate	... —	—	—	2	2	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births		21.03			30.91		
Deaths		... 444	223	221	384	201	183
Death-rate (actual) per 1,000 of the estimated resident population		13.26			11.16		
Death-rate (for purposes of comparison with other districts)		...	12.72				
Deaths from puerperal causes—		Rate per 1000 total Deaths (live and still) births.					
Puerperal sepsis		... Nil	Nil				
Other puerperal causes		... Nil	Nil				
Total		... Nil	Nil				
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age—							
All infants per 1,000 live births		...	50.78			35.52	
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		...	49.18			36.22	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		...	86.96			26.32	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)		57			70		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)		Nil			Nil		
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)		Nil			1		
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)		4			1		

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

		1940.		1941.	
		M	F	M	F
ALL CAUSES :	...	223	221	201	183
Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers	...	1	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	2	2	1	—
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	8	5	5	3
Other forms of tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	2
Syphilitic diseases	...	2	1	—	1
Influenza	...	8	8	7	4
Measles	...	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	...	—	—	—	—
Cancer	...	24	33	31	39
Diabetes	...	—	1	—	1
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	...	25	33	13	16
Heart Disease	...	42	44	46	46
Other diseases of circulatory system	...	6	18	18	17
Bronchitis	...	10	14	8	2
Pneumonia	...	13	8	15	8
Other respiratory diseases	...	1	3	2	1
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	3	1	5	1
Diarrhoea (under two years)	...	3	1	—	1
Appendicitis	...	4	3	1	0
Other digestive diseases	...	2	3	3	5
Nephritis	...	3	4	5	7
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	...	—	—	—	—
Other maternal causes	...	—	—	—	—
Premature birth	...	3	2	1	4
Congenital debility, etc.	...	4	4	1	1
Suicide	...	2	1	2	—
Road traffic accidents	...	4	2	7	—
Other violent causes	...	35	12	9	5
All other causes	...	19	17	21	17

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority :—

(a) Medical Officer of Health :

D. P. MACIVER, M.D., D.P.H.,

Acting Medical Officer of Health—

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

(b) Chief Sanitary Inspector :

H. T. CARD, A.R. San. I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

R. C. SWEET, A.R. San. I., M.S.I.A.

Assistant :

P. E. GUNNER.

Mr. H. T. Card holds a Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board and also Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

In addition to the duties of Chief Sanitary Inspector, he carries out those of Petroleum Officer and Chief Inspector under the Shop Acts.

Mr. R. C. Sweet who holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board fulfils additional duties as Shops Acts Inspector. He has been absent on Active Service throughout 1940 and 1941.

(c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health :

Miss J. M. Egdon holds a joint appointment. She is responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Laboratory Facilities :—

(1) Water. Samples of water as supplied from the West Surrey Water Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver. These samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge, and the Urban District of Chertsey. The results of the investigations made during 1940 and 1941 are tabulated on page 44.

(2) Milk. Samples of milk from retailers in the District are submitted to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination.

(3) Infectious Disease. Bacteriological examination of specimens from suspected cases of infectious disease are examined by the Clinical Research Association. The following figures show the results of such examinations :

1940.

Eighteen specimens of sputum examined. Three were positive for tubercle bacilli.

One hundred and thirty-four swabs examined. Nine gave a positive result for diphtheria bacilli.

1941.

Eighty-eight specimens of sputum examined. Ten were positive for tubercle bacilli.

Sixty-eight swabs examined. One gave a positive result for diphtheria bacilli.

The submission of swabs, specimens of sputum and faeces, etc. from General Practitioners and Voluntary Hospitals for examination continues to be unsatisfactory in that one has to rely on the postal service for such a scheme.

The availability, however, of the E.M.S. Bacteriological Laboratory at Botleys Hospital has been much appreciated in certain cases of emergency.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Ambulance Facilities :—

Name of Authority and Telephone Number.	Number of Ambulances.	Address of Ambulance Station.
Cases of Infectious Disease:		
Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board. Ottershaw 30.	Two	The Isolation Hospital Ottershaw.
Non-infectious Cases:		
The Walton and Weybridge U.D.C. Walton-on-Thames 873.	One	Council Offices, Hersham Road, Walton.
The Committee of the Weybridge Cottage Hospital. Weybridge 209.	One	Weybridge Hospital, Church Street, Weybridge.

Nursing in the Home.

Four Nurses are employed under the District Nursing Association for work in the Urban District.

Clinics and Treatment Centres :—

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes

Centre.	Address.	Clinic.	Day.
Walton	Cambridge Mansions, Hersham Road.	School Medical Child Welfare Ante Natal	Every Tuesday Every Friday Every Thursday
Weybridge	Stretton Lodge, Wey Road.	School Medical Child Welfare Ante Natal	Every Tuesday Every Tuesday 3rd Tuesday
Hersham	Cambridge Mansions, Hersham Road.	Child Welfare	Every Thursday

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Tuberculosis Dispensary :—

Walton, Weybridge and Hersham are served by the Tuberculosis Dispensary at Stretton Lodge, Wey Road, Weybridge, where the County Tuberculosis Officer attends for consultations on the second Wednesday of each month at 10.0 a.m., and on the fourth Monday of each month at 5.30 p.m.

Hospitals :—

Voluntary General Hospitals serving Walton, Weybridge and Hersham :

The Hospital, Church Street, Weybridge.

The Cottage Hospital, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.

Infectious Disease Hospital :—

Ottershaw Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Ottershaw.

The establishment of Botleys Park E.M.S. Hospital, Chertsey, has proved very helpful to General Practitioners and their patients in the district.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company, the works of which are situated on the banks of the River Thames in the Walton area, the intake being obtained a short distance above Walton Bridge. Samples of water as supplied by this Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal, and Sciver. The samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge and the Urban District of Chertsey. Results of the examination of these waters are given on page 44.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Water Samples:—

During the years 1940 and 1941 seventeen samples of water were taken for analysis from different parts of the Walton and Weybridge district. All samples were satisfactory and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes on bacteriological examination.

The figure for albuminoid ammonia was occasionally high, varying between 0.006 and 0.105 in parts per 100,000.

The figure for oxygen consumed from permanganate was also high on occasions, varying from 0.005 to 0.22 in parts per 100,000.

The Thames is obviously liable to contamination and it is only through efficient storage, filtration, and chlorination that water from this source can be rendered bacteriologically fit for drinking and domestic purposes. The bacteriological reports varied little from month to month.

At the end of 1937, an interchange of water reports was arranged with the West Surrey Water Company. There is now available to the Medical Officer of Health a fortnightly check on the condition of main water supply in the district, and these reports come before the Public Health Committee at all their meetings.

Field Common :—

Sixty dwellings (85% of the total) are now connected to the mains of the West Surrey Water Company. An appeal against a notice under Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to provide a wholesome supply of water to one dwelling-house awaits determination.

Rivers and Streams :—

No Pollution was detected during 1940 and 1941.

Closet Accommodation :—

There was one conversion of a pail closet to the water carriage system during 1940.

Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the West Surrey Water Co., in the Walton and Weybridge District.

Date sample was taken	5th Jan.	2nd Apr.	3rd July	25th Oct.	24th Feb.	19th May	25th Aug.	27th Oct.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C ...	less than 1	13	1	less than 1	4	3	3	6
Organisms per ml. at 20°C C.R.L. ...	less than 1	1	less than 1 ₆	less than 1	2	1	less than 1	8
Organisms per c.cm. at 37.5°C ...	less than 1	16	2	4	16	2	5	2
Coliform Organisms ...	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.

Chemical Examination in parts per 100,000

Free Ammonia ...	0.003	0.0045	0.0015	0.006	0.027	0.003	0.006	0.003
Albuminoid ammonia ...	0.006	0.0105	0.006	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.0075	0.006
Oxygen consumed from permanganate (4 hrs. at 80°F) ...	0.085	0.168	0.077	0.067	0.17	0.054	0.10	0.065

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Mr. V. Marsden, the Cleansing Officer, has kindly supplied the following details.

The years 1940 and 1941 were momentable from the Public Cleansing stand-point for many reasons. The steady progress which had been made during recent years towards providing a maximum efficient service of Street Cleansing, Refuse Collection, Refuse Disposal and Gully and Cesspool emptying was halted and in some instances retarded by the more urgent and vital necessity of a successful prosecution of the war. These public services were seriously affected primarily through the joining up or calling up to active service with His Majesty's Forces of all employees up to the age of 35 and by employees leaving the service to undertake work in the aircraft and armament industries.

The system of collecting street sweepings by motor vehicle direct from Street Orderlies had to be abandoned so that the vehicle normally carrying out this work could be diverted to the more important work of a separate collection of clean waste paper from shops and business premises.

The conversion of street orderly trucks from solid to pneumatic tyres had also to be postponed owing to the shortage of materials required for this purpose.

In consequence of the larger properties in the Seven Hills Road and Byfleet Road being taken over by evacuated commercial firms and in some instances by the military authorities, the mechanical gully and cesspool emptier had perforce to spend more time than ever on the emptying of cesspools and consequently, the emptying and cleansing of gullies was not as frequent during this period.

In spite of the difficulties of transport and labour, regular collections of household refuse and more frequent collections of trade refuse were carried out and all the refuse collected was disposed of by controlled tipping at the tips at Apps Court, Walton-on-Thames and Burwood Park, Walton-on-Thames. This latter tip was closed at the end of March, 1940, although only partially filled in.

During this period the scheme for the salvaging of wanted wastes from refuse has been intensified considerably and the

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

amounts of such wanted materials salvaged and returned to industry together with the income received were as follows :

	T.	C.	lbs.		£	s.	d.
Paper ...	1056	2	39	...	4582	7	7
Scrap Iron and Tins ...	223	6	62	...	214	3	0
Non-Ferrous Metals ...	8	—	17	...	180	17	11
Rags and other Textiles ...	63	6	104	...	428	6	10
Bones ...	18	17	—	...	64	5	0
Miscellaneous ...	16	4	87	...	30	16	7
Bottles and Jars ...		191,219		...	352	13	0
					<hr/> £5853 9 11 <hr/>		

The employees were again provided with suitable forms of clothing.

The falls of snow which had to be dealt with during the early parts of 1940 and 1941 were expeditiously and economically removed from the streets. Primary attention was given to the shopping centres, the approaches to the railway stations and the hilly parts of the district. The work of snow clearing was severely hampered and restricted by transport and labour difficulties and not less so by the black-out lighting regulations which caused the closing down of snow removal at dusk each day.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

	1940	1941
Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925 and 1932 ...	3	5
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts ...	205	67
Dwelling houses visited with regard to housing accommodation and overcrowding ...	50	35
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious diseases, etc. ...	115	156
Re-inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts ...		340

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Other Inspections :—

Foodstores	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	95
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	317
Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	36
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Workshops, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	37
Movable dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	9
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—

Preliminary Notices :—

Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	...	38	52
Number of such Notices complied with during year	...	...	...	...	...	11	
Number of Preliminary Notices served during year	...	...	...	...	...	78	105
Number of such notices complied with during year...	...	...	...	...	...	54	108
Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	51	49

Statutory Notices :—

Number of Statutory Notices served :

		Served	Complied with
1940 :			
Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936...	...	2	1
Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ...	...	1	—
Section 56 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ...	...	1	1
Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ...	...	4	2
Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936	...	1	—
Byelaws, Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1936	...	1	—
1941 :			
Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936...	...	—	1
Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ...	...	—	—
Section 56 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ...	...	1	1
Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ...	...	5	4
Section 7 of the Housing Act, 1936	...	1	2
Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936	...	—	—

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Other Matters :—

	1940	1941
Number of Complaints received	95	126
Number of Letters sent	424	523
Number of Letters received	335	284
Number of Samples of Milk taken for examination ...	8	8
Number of Samples of Water taken for analysis from the supply of the West Surrey Water Company ...	8	8
Number of Samples of Water taken for analysis from Wells in the district	5	1
Number of Rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	47	23

Defects remedied and work carried out as a result of the Sanitary Inspectors' representations :—

	1940	1941
Roofs defective	9	22
Eavesguttering defective	2	12
Rainwater pipes defective	3	11
Walls, external wet	8	22
Walls, dirty	5	22
Walls defective	7	8
Plinths, defective	—	1
Ceilings defective	14	11
Ceilings dirty	5	29
Windows defective	2	24
Floors defective	1	4
Floors damp	—	1
Grates defective	3	5
Staircases defective	1	5
Doors defective	—	10
Cooking ranges defective	—	8
Hot Water Cylinders defective	—	—
Scullery sinks, want of	—	2
Scullery sinks, defective	2	16
Coppers defective	—	3

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

							1940	1941
Water closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
„ „ pans foul	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
„ „ want of water to	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	—
„ „ defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	—
Drains, new provided			...	...	...	...	—	2
„ defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	6
„ obstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	27
„ manhole covers renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
„ vent shaft defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1

The Shops Act, 1934 :—

During 1940 and 1941 two visits were made under this Act in each year.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No rag flock is manufactured in the district, but there are three upholsterers' premises where rag flock is used. These premises are periodically inspected and no action has had to be taken in respect of them.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations :—

No offensive trade has been established within the district, and there is no common lodging house.

Byelaws.

Byelaws under the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds are in operation.

Byelaws under the Housing Act, 1936, relating to Working Class Houses and to Houses let in Lodgings are also in force and are to establish a standard of fitness in these houses.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Smoke Abatement :—

No complaints were received during the years 1940 and 1941. However, the nuisance referred to in 1939 recurred at occasional intervals. Difficulties in obtaining an appropriate grade of fuel were in a large measure responsible for aggravating the position.

Swimming Pools :—

There is one private swimming pool to which the public are admitted.

The Council have a bathing station on the bank of the Thames at Walton, and a similar station at Weybridge ; during the Summer months, attendants are provided.

No Byelaws are available in this district in relation to the supervision of swimming pools.

Mosquito Control :—

Some trouble has been experienced by mosquito breeding during the early part of 1941. Many disused air raid shelters in gardens having provided ideal breeding places.

Difficulties have been experienced in obtaining appropriate solutions for periodical spraying of breeding places.

Eradication of Bed Bugs :—

Number of houses in respect of which action was necessary :—

	<i>Found to be infested.</i>		<i>Disinfested.</i>	
	1940	1941	1940...	1941
(a) Council Houses	3	3	3	3
(b) Other Houses	—	2	—	2

Disinfection has been carried out by spraying with Zaldecide, followed by fumigation with sulphur.

One privately owned house was fumigated with hydrocanic gas, the Local Authority being duly informed.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

The dwellings of all prospective occupiers of Council Houses are inspected for general cleanliness and absence of vermin.

Council Houses requiring disinfection are ordinarily dealt with by the Local Authority. Privately owned houses and all cases where hydrocyanic acid gas treatment is necessary are dealt with by contractors at the owners' expense.

Schools :—

All public elementary schools are provided with main water supply and main drainage.

Visits are paid to schools in which cases of infectious disease have occurred. The Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School is followed, and family and other contacts are excluded where indicated.

It was not found necessary to close any school temporarily during the year on account of infectious disease.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

	1940	1941
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	208	72
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	426	227
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	3	5
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	33	5
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3	4
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	265	68

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	107	58
--	-----	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2	1
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URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

	1940	1941
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices		
(a) By owners	—	2
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—	—
B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—		
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	9	23
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	6	4
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—	1
C—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made—	—	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..	—	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses made fit in pursuance of undertakings under section 11—	—	—
D—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	—	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	—	—

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding :—

	1940	1941
(a)—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	3	3
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	4	4
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	28	20
(b)—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4	2
(c)—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	8	2
(ii) Number of persons in such cases ...	64	18

Overcrowding :

The seven cases outstanding at the end of the previous year have been dealt with as follows :—

	1940	1941
Families in privately-owned houses transferred to Council houses	1	—
Tenants obtained other accommodation	1	1
Number of occupants reduced	3	1
Overcrowding Licence given	1	—
Unsolved	1	1
	—	—
	7	3
	—	—

Overcrowding Survey :—

The overcrowding licence refers to the case reported as arising in a Council House during 1939. This is expected to be solved during 1941 by reduction in numbers. The remaining case awaits transfer to a suitable Council House.

Of the four new cases revealed, one occurred in a privately owned house by reason of increase in ages of children and was transferred to a Council House. The remainder occurred in privately owned houses, two being promptly solved by the tenants finding other accommodation while the last case, occurring in December, was expected to be similarly solved early in the new year.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Houses completed during 1940.

The following number of houses were completed in 1940 :—

5850	21 Flats, High Street, Weybridge	...	...	...	...	21
5903	4 Houses, Devon Lodge	...	...	...	...	4
5909	Conversion to 3 Flats, Portmore Pillars	...	...	...	...	2
5974	Bungalow, Homefield Road	...	...	...	...	1
5976	Dwelling House, Silverdale Avenue	...	...	...	...	1
5979	8 Bungalows, River Ash	...	...	...	...	8
6014	Pair Houses, Ferns Estate	...	...	...	...	2
6050	3 Bungalows, Holly Lodge	...	...	...	...	3
6070	Bungalow, Garden Road	...	...	...	...	1
6152	Conversion to 2 Houses, Hersham Road	...	...	...	...	1
6168	Conversion to 2 Flats, 36 Baker Street	...	...	...	...	1
						45

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply :—

The following are the number of Milk Dealers on the Register, kept under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 and 1938 :

	1940	1941
Cowkeepers who are wholesale purveyors	... 6	7
Cowkeepers who are wholesale and retail purveyors	1	2
Cowkeepers who are retail purveyors	... 1	—
Retail purveyors	... 24	24

Milk (Special Designations) Orders 1936 and 1938 :—

The following licences were granted to sell designated milks:—

Tuberculin Tested (Dealers)	...	...	...	...	7	7
„ „ (Bottling)	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pasteurised Milk (Dealers)	...	...	...	...	17	15

Eighteen inspections in 1940 and thirty-five in 1941 were made of Cowsheds and Dairies, and where infringements of the Milk and Dairies Orders were detected, notices were issued requiring compliance.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

During 1940 four samples of pasteurised, one tuberculin tested and three non-designated samples satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.

During 1941 three samples of raw milk satisfactorily passed the Methylene Blue Test. In one of these, however, coliform organisms were present in 1/100 ml.

Samples from four Accredited and one Tuberculin Tested supply passed the Methylene Blue Test but coliform organisms were again present in two samples of 1/100 ml. dilution.

The bacterial plate count from all samples was high in the region of 50,000 bacteria per ml.

The following is a list of licensed producers of Designated Milk in the area :—

Accredited :

- R. H. Timmis, Longmore Farm, Esher Road, Esher.
- H. J. Bere, Southwood Manor Farm, Burhill Road, Hersham.
- W. H. Mackay, Burvale Farm, Burwood Road, Hersham.
- P. H. Ricks, Brooklands Farm, Brooklands Lane, Weybridge.

During 1941 an Accredited Licence was granted to :

- Mr. G. W. T. Scott, South Weylands Farm, Hersham Road, Esher.

Tuberculin Tested :

- A. Ezra, Home Farm, Foxwarren Park, Redhill Road, Cobham.

Mr. R. F. Whitmore, Home Farm Dairy, Rydens Road, Walton-on-Thames, holds a Pasteuriser's Licence.

Accredited Milk Licences are issued by the County Council on being satisfied, after consultation with the District Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector, that the dairy and cowsheds are up to an agreed standard, and are provided with proper cleansing and sterilising equipment. The conditions applicable to these licences are not so onerous as those required for Tuberculin Tested Milk, in that the animals have only to pass a clinical examination and do not require to be subjected to a tuberculin test. The County Council has power to revoke these licences if, on sampling, the Accredited Standard is not consistently maintained.

No applications were received in respect of "High Temperature Short Time" pasteurisation as a result of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1941, which permitted Local Authorities to licence alternative types of pasteurisation plants.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

(b) **Meat :—**

Two hundred and eighty inspections in 1940 and fifty-four in 1941 of butchers' shops, slaughterhouses and other premises were made. All meat found unfit for human consumption was voluntarily surrendered, no magistrate's order being required in any case.

The Ministry of Food's Government Slaughterhouse is established at Messrs. Grimditch, Hersham. Details of work carried out is given later in the Report.

It is necessary for the Sanitary Inspector's Assistant to attend at these premises daily and approximately ninety per cent. of his time is so required in meat inspection duties only.

Unfit Meat and other Foods surrendered during 1940 and 1941 :—

1940.

Pork :		Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
91 carcasses	...	4	15	3	9½
425 heads	...	2	6	—	5
410 plucks	...	—	19	1	7
17 lungs	...	—	—	—	20
4 livers	...	—	—	—	24
4 kidneys	...	—	—	—	1
various parts	...	1	1	—	24

Mutton :

3 carcasses	...	—	—	3	16
6 legs	...	—	—	1	7
138 livers	...	—	2	3	24
49 plucks	...	—	2	1	8
3 lungs	...	—	—	—	3
various parts	...	—	1	—	18

Miscellaneous :

3 ox livers	...	—	—	1	2½
5 calves heads	...	—	—	1	18
beef	...	—	6	3	3
lamb	...	—	3	—	27
bacon	...	—	—	1	15½
ham (tinned)	...	—	—	—	13
butter	...	—	—	—	5
2 rabbits	...	—	—	—	3

Fish :

cod fillets	...	—	1	—	8
1 box small hake					
3 boxes kippers					
4 boxes cat fish, etc.					

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

1941.

Mutton :

lbs.

63 carcasses	...	...	..	2411
323 livers	..	...	...	559
42 plucks	...	...	...	143
6 heads	...	...	...	18

Beef :

... .. 601

Veal :

1 body	...	...	...	42
	...	...	...	12

Pork :

41 carcasses	4710
448 pigs heads	5605
4 pigs plucks	15

Fish :

34 boxes	1024
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Tinned Goods :

9 tins corned beef	54
39 tins pineapple	78

Other Goods :

Sausages	48
Bacon	...	...	...	115
Cheese	...	...	...	9

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned :—

1940.

		Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	...	—	—	48	6128	17032
Number inspected	...	—	—	48	6128	17032
All disease except Tuberculosis						
Whole carcases condemned		—	—	—	3	25
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		—	—	—	196	336
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	3.25%	2.12%
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned		—	—	—	—	65
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		—	—	—	—	420
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	—	2.85%

1941.

Number killed	...	—	—	375	6981	14134
Number inspected	...	—	—	375	6981	14134
All disease except Tuberculosis						
Whole carcases condemned		—	—	1	61	99
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		—	—	—	363	525
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	—	—	.26%	6%	4.41%
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned		—	—	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		—	—	—	—	448
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	.002%	3.45%

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

At the commencement of 1940, there were four registered slaughterhouses and two licensed without limit as to time. Upon Section 57 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, taking effect, one slaughterhouse in each category was licensed on an annual basis. The other registered slaughterhouses had fallen into disuse and the occupiers have not sought licences. The remaining licensed establishment was the subject of a notice under Sub-Section 3 of this Section. The matter was not proceeded with as the premises were diverted to another use.

Early in the year the principal establishment became a Government Slaughterhouse in the occupation of the Ministry of Food. At the invitation of the latter the Council's inspectorate continues the work of meat inspection there. This has resulted in greatly increased work, the number of animals slaughtered in the district in pre-war years, averaging 3,000 head, having risen to approximately 23,000. From the point of view of expenditure of time a serious feature is the disproportionate increase in the incidence of disease, upwards of 1,000 diseased animals having had to be dealt with as against 44 in 1939. Such cases involve a more detailed examination in order to ascertain how much of the animal can be passed for human consumption. Occasional assistance at the slaughterhouse is given by the Senior Sanitary Inspector of the Egham Urban District Council and his staff.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Foods and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The administration of the Foods and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. Dr. J. Ferguson, The County Medical Officer, has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Walton and Weybridge Urban District during 1940 and 1941.

Articles.	Analysed.		Adulterated or deteriorated.		Prose- cutions.	Con- victions.
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.		
1940.						
Milk	26	3				
Coffee		1				
Cocoa		1				
Sausages	3					
Jam	1	4				
Salmon		1				
Dried Egg		1				
Condensed Milk		3				
Suet		1				
Total	30	15				
1941.						
Milk	20		1			
Butter		3				
Coffee		2				
Cocoa		1				
Sausages	1					
Confect., Jams		4		1		
Sausage Meat	1					
Cooking Fat		2				
'Sevila' Orange Sub.	1	1	1	1	1	
Egg Substitute		1				
Chocolate cup		1				
Cocktail Lemon Juice	1	1	1	1	1	
'Lem-a-Crush'		1		1		
'Fenteen'		1		1		
'Lemexa'		1				
Total	24	19	3	5	2	

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever :—

Of twenty-five cases notified in 1940 and forty-five in 1941 twenty-three and thirty-three were respectively admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

The disease was as mild as in previous years and there were no deaths.

The distribution of cases was as follows :—

			1940.	1941.
Walton	...	...	13	12
Weybridge	...	...	6	18
Hersham	...	...	6	15

Diphtheria :—

There were no cases for the year 1940 but five were admitted to the Isolation Hospital in 1941.

There were no deaths.

The fact that during these two years two hundred and two swabs from General Practitioners were examined for diphtheria organisms and of these ten only showed the presence of morphological diphtheria bacilli is worthy of comment. Firstly, that all precautions are being taken to examine the majority of suspected throats and secondly that owing to the unsatisfactory postal system procedure for swab examinations many are fruitless because the causal infecting organisms have died out in transit before their arrival at the laboratory.

Anti Diphtheric serum is freely available to all General Practitioners.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The following represents the number of children of school and pre-school age immunised by the prophylactic Alum Precipitated Toxoid :—

	1940	1941
Immunisation of children aged 5 to 15 at schools	111	367
Immunisation of children of school and pre-school age at at Immunisation Clinics—		
Cambridge Mansions, Walton:		
School children	36	115
Pre-school children	53	129
Stretton lodge, Weybridge: ...		
School children	—	85
Pre-school children	22	100

During the years, therefore, the following children of pre-school age were immunised :—

	1940	...	...	75
	1941	...	...	229
Children of School age :—				
	1940	...	...	147
	1941	...	...	567

The above figures represent complete courses of immunisation. It is unfortunate that a certain number of children do not attend for second injections and these can only be regarded as partially immunised.

In addition to the figures given above seven hundred and one children under fifteen years of age were immunised either by Private Practitioners or County Medical Officers at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

The following is the estimated position showing the percentage of children immunised in the district :—

	1940	1941
Estimated population of children		
Under 5 years	2281	2220
Percentage immunised	3.28%	30.41%
5 to 15 years	2653	2693
Percentage immunised	39.65%	69.81%

This above type of return is now required six-monthly by the Ministry of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

In determining this estimate of children immunised in the district it should be realised that the figures represent a lower percentage than in fact must be the case because these are based on total child populations, and the immunisation history in many is either not forthcoming or unreliable. Furthermore, in representing the position of children under five the figures are based on total child population under five years of age, in which group, of course, the majority of those under one year of age are naturally immune.

Pneumonia :—

There were twenty-one deaths in 1940 and twenty-three in 1941.

Cerebro-spinal Fever :—

There were four deaths from this disease in 1940 and one in 1941.

The cases were of an acute fulminating type not previously seen in the district for some years. The importance of giving Sulphonamide drugs early and in adequate dosage for all suspected cases cannot be over emphasised.

Measles :—

Of one hundred and seventy-four cases in 1940 and two hundred and eleven in 1941 notified one and five only were respectively admitted each year to the Isolation Hospital. The majority of these cases occurred in children aged five to ten years and there were no deaths.

Measles Convalescent Serum was made available to General Practitioners for either prevention or attenuation of this disease in susceptible contacts.

Whooping Cough :—

Of six cases in 1940 and one hundred and sixty-two notified in 1941 five were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

The majority of cases occurred in children under five years of age.

There was one death in 1941.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Poliomyelitis :—

There were three cases of Infantile Paralysis during these two years. These were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and any further orthopaedic treatment was carried out at St. Nicholas Hospital, Pyrford.

There were no deaths.

Scabies and Lice.

The Gas Cleansing Stations attached to the First Aid Posts at Walton and Weybridge were utilised during 1941 as Cleansing Stations for Scabies and Lice.

The work is carried out under the supervision of the Surrey County Council Health Visitors who are assisted by the whole and part-time members of the nursing staff attached to these Posts.

Enteric Fever.

During 1940 and 1941 vaccination against Enteric Fever was offered to all members of the Civil Defence organisation, including the Fire Service. A satisfactory response was obtained.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.		Cases admitted to I.D. Hospital.		Total Deaths	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Smallpox	...	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	25	45	23	33	—
Diphtheria	...	—	3	—	5	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	...	1	1	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	26	39	—	—	23
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	7	10	—	1	—
Malaria	...	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	...	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	174	211	1	5	—
Whooping Cough	...	6	162	—	5	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	4	9	—	10	4
Dysentery	...	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	...	2	1	2	1	—

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

according to Age Groups.

AGE.	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica
1940.														
Under 1 year					2			4						
1—2 years								5						
2—3 years		1			2			7	1					
3—4 years		1						13	1				1	
4—5 years		1						20	1					
5—10 years		12				4		96	3					
10—15 years		2				1		22			1			
15—25 years		3		1		2	1	5			1		1	
25—35 years		3				1								
35—45 years		2				1	1	1						
45—65 years						8	3						1	
65 years and upwards						5	2						1	
Unspecified								1						
TOTAL		25		1		26	7	174	6		2		4	
1941.														
Under 1 year						3		5	11				1	
1—2 years						2		14	24					
2—3 years						1		18	21				1	
3—4 years						1		16	13					
4—5 years		1						10	23					
5—10 years		24		1		3		94	64		1		2	
10—15 years		2						20						
15—25 years		7			1	1		19					2	
25—35 years		4	2		1	12	1	11	4				3	
35—45 years		4	1			6	2	3						
45—65 years		2				6	6	1						
65 years and upwards		1				4	1							
Unspecified									2					
TOTAL		45	3	1	2	39	10	211	162		1		9	

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WÉYBRIDGE.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools :—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Spt.	Oct	Nov.	Dec
1940.												
Chickenpox	22	12	4	6		1	6	14	39	49	21	18
German Measles		30	90	215	74	9	2			1		
Mumps												
Jaundice												
1941.												
Chickenpox	11			1	8				1			
German Measles		2	1	8	5	1			2			
Mumps		1							1			
Jaundice												

The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer weekly returns of cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases. This is a useful procedure which is much appreciated, and is a way in which the Medical Officer of Health can be kept informed of the prevalence of infectious diseases other than those required to be notified by medical practitioners.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Tuberculosis.—New Cases and Mortality.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1940 :								
0— 1 year	...							
1— 5 „	...							
5—15 „	...							
15—25 „	...	7	1	1	3	2		
25—35 „	...	3	2	1				
35—45 „	...	3	1			1		
45—55 „	...	1	1		3	1		
55—65 „	...	2	1		3	1		
65 upwards	...				2			
Unspecified	...							
Totals	...	16	5	1	2	11	5	—

1941 :								
0— 1 year	...							
1— 5 „	...							
5—15 „	...		1					
15—25 „	...	4	6	1	2		1	
25—35 „	...	5	2				1	
35—45 „	...	4		1	2			
45—55 „	...	2	1		2	1		
55—65 „	...	1			1			
65 and upwards	...							
Unspecified	...							
Totals	...	16	9	2	1	5	3	—

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 172 :—

No case arose in which action was necessary under the above Act and Regulations.

Tuberculosis Care Committee :—

Useful work was carried out by this committee during the year. All cases requiring help are considered on notification and on discharge from a sanatorium. Particular attention is paid to adequate housing for affected families, for it is realised that prevention of infection in the home is all important.

Rural District of Bagshot.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

	1940.	1941.
Area (in acres)	16,177	16,177
Rateable value	£113,497	£113,497
Sum represented by a penny rate	£472	£473

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The District, which comprises three parishes, Bisley, Chobham and Windlesham, is chiefly residential in character. There are no large factories in the area and a large proportion of the population is engaged in personal service, agriculture, dairy farming and nursery gardening.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year :—

		1940.			1941.		
		Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Live Births—	{ Legitimate	... 170	87	83	164	82	82
	{ Illegitimate	... 8	4	4	10	5	5
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population		13.22			11.88		
Still-births—	{ Legitimate	... 4	3	1	1	—	1
	{ Illegitimate	... —	—	—	2	2	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births		21.98			16.95		
Deaths		... 147	74	73	159	71	88
Death-rate (actual) per 1,000 of the estimated resident population		10.92			10.86		
Death-rate (for purposes of comparison with other districts)		...	10.16				
Deaths from puerperal causes—		Rate per 1000 total Deaths (live and still) births.					
Puerperal sepsis		... Nil	Nil				
Other puerperal causes		... Nil	Nil				
Total		... Nil	Nil				
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age—							
All infants per 1,000 live births		26.88			47.62		
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		28.25			39.11		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		—			200.00		
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)		26			25		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)		Nil			Nil		
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)		Nil			1		
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)		Nil			Nil		

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1940.		1941.	
	M	F	M	F
ALL CAUSES :	74	75	71	88
Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	2	3	1
Other forms of tuberculosis	—	—	—	2
Syphilitic diseases	1	—	1	—
Influenza	3	2	2	5
Measles	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—
Cancer	12	14	12	13
Diabetes	—	—	1	—
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	2	8	4	7
Heart Disease	15	22	22	19
Other diseases of circulatory system	2	4	1	4
Bronchitis	7	4	3	5
Pneumonia	2	5	3	2
Other respiratory diseases	—	—	1	2
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (under two years)	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	1	—	1	—
Other digestive diseases	1	—	3	5
Nephritis	2	2	3	6
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	—	—	—	—
Other maternal causes	—	—	—	—
Premature birth	1	—	1	—
Congenital debility, etc.	1	1	1	2
Suicide	—	—	—	1
Road traffic accidents	5	3	2	2
Other violent causes	7	—	2	2
All other causes	8	8	5	8

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority:—

(a) Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MacIVER, M.D., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health—

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

(b) Sanitary Inspector:

A. L. ALDRIDGE, M.S.I.A.

Mr. A. L. Aldridge holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for sanitary inspectors, and the Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods. In addition to his general duties as sanitary inspector, Mr. Aldridge carries out the duties of Cleansing Superintendent.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector:

J. METCALFE, A.R.San.I.

Mr. J. Metcalfe holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board. He joined the Royal Air Force as a Sanitary Officer in August, 1940.

(c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health:

Miss J. M. Egton holds a joint appointment. She is responsible for the Secretarial Duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Laboratory Facilities:—

(1) Water. Samples of water supplied by the South West Suburban Water Company are submitted for Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination to the Clinical Research Association.

Water samples are taken from all new wells and from old wells which are suspected to be defective, and submitted to Messrs. Rideal & Sciver, 28 Victoria Street, Westminster, for analysis.

(2) Milk. Samples of milk are submitted to the Clinical Research Association for Bacteriological Examination.

(3) Infectious Disease. Bacteriological examination of specimens from suspected cases of infectious disease are made by the Clinical Research Association. The following figures show the results of such examinations.

1940 :

Thirteen specimens of sputum examined. All were negative for tubercle bacilli.

Fourteen swabs examined. One gave a positive result for diphtheria bacilli.

1941 :

Twenty-seven specimens of sputum examined. One positive for tubercle bacilli.

Eighteen swabs examined. Two gave a positive result for diphtheria bacilli.

The submission of swabs, specimens of sputum and faeces, etc. from General Practitioners and Voluntary Hospitals for examination continues to be unsatisfactory in that one has to rely on the postal service for such a scheme.

The availability, however, of the E.M.S. Bacteriological Laboratory at Botleys Hospital has been much appreciated in certain cases of emergency.

The establishment of the Emergency Public Health Laboratory of the Ministry of Health at Epsom College has proved very helpful for work occasioned by the evacuation scheme.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Ambulance Facilities :—

Name of Authority and telephone No.	Number of Ambulances.	Address of Ambulance Station.
Cases of Infectious Diseases :		
Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board. Ottershaw 30.	Two	The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.
Non-infectious Cases .		
St. John Ambulance Brigade. Bagshot 72.	One.	Grove's Garage, Jenkin's Hill, Bagshot.

Clinics and Treatment Centres :

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes.

Centre	Address	Clinic.	Day
Bagshot	St. Anne's Parish Hall	School Medical Child Welfare	Every Tues. Every Tues.
Chobham	Village Hall	School Medical Child Welfare	2nd & 4th Wed. 2nd & 4th Tues.
Windlesham	Village Institute	School Medical Child Welfare	1st & 3rd Mon. 1st & 3rd Mon.

Special clinics for dental and eye treatment are also held monthly or as required.

Nursing in the Home.

Two Nurses are employed under the District Nursing Association for work in the district. Both Nurses are also Midwives under the supervision of the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority.

In addition the services of two other District Nurses are available. Their residence is, however, in an adjoining area.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Tuberculosis Dispensary:—

The Bagshot Rural District is served by the tuberculosis dispensary at Clarence Avenue, Woking, where the County Tuberculosis Officer attends for consultation each Monday at 10.0 a.m., and the second Monday of a month at 5.30 p.m.

Hospitals:—

Voluntary General Hospitals :

Windlesham Cottage Hospital;

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor;

Victoria Hospital, Woking.

Infectious Disease Hospital—

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

The establishment of Botleys Park E.M.S. Hospital, Chertsey, has proved very helpful to General Practitioners, their patients, and evacuees in the district.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply:—

The Parish of Bisley is within the area of supply of the Woking Water and Gas Company, and the Parishes of Chobham and Windlesham are within the area of supply of the South West Suburban Water Company.

Samples of the Company's water are submitted for Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination to the Clinical Research Association. These samples are taken in rotation from the districts within the area of supply and a summary of these examinations, which in all cases showed the water to be suitable for drinking purposes, is given below.

An arrangement has been made with the majority of the District Councils supplied by the South West Suburban Water Company whereby a fortnightly sample of water was taken in rotation throughout the area of supply. Analysis is undertaken by the Clinical Research Association and the results are available to each participating authority.

Many properties in the Chobham and Bisley area especially have to rely on shallow well waters and many residents have not yet taken advantage of a piped supply even when this exists in proximity to their dwelling.

BAGSHOT R.D.C.

Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the South West Suburban Water Co. :—

Date sample taken	...	1940.				1941.		
		27th Feb.	23rd May	21st Aug.	4th Dec.	1st Mar.	19th May	23rd Aug.
Organisms per c.c. producing visible colonies on Agar plates at 20°C.	...	20	7	15	14	17	28	8
Organisms per c.c. producing visible colonies on Agar plates at 37.5°C.	...	42	9	7	22	20	20	17
B. Coli	...	Absent in 100 ml.	Absent in 100 ml.	Absent in 100 ml.	Absent in 100 ml.	Absent in 100 ml.	Absent in 100 ml.	Absent in 100 ml.
Streptococci	...	Absent in 30 ml.	Absent in 30 ml.	Absent in 30 ml.	Absent in 30 ml.	Absent in 30 ml.	Absent in 30 ml.	Absent in 30 ml.

Chemical Examination in parts per 100,000.

Albuminoid nitrogen	...	0.0106	0.0050	0.0056	0.0104	0.0116	0.0036	0.0070	0.0062
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	...	0.186	0.084	0.081	0.150	0.180	0.058	0.114	0.068

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Drainage and Sewerage :—

The Parish of Windlesham, which includes Bagshot and Lightwater, and a small portion of Sunningdale, has a main drainage scheme. There was no extension of sewers during the past year.

Many cases of serious nuisance from sewage effluent and inadequate drainage of houses continued to arise during the year in Chobham, West End and Bisley. These conditions are bound to recur, particularly in low lying districts in wet weather, and can only be temporarily abated. The only solution for this problem is the installation of a scheme of main drainage.

Rivers and Streams :—

As in previous reports numerous cases of pollution of ditches leading to rivers and streams came to notice during the year. These were particularly in evidence in the district of Chobham, Mimbridge and Bisley, and were due in all cases to sewage effluent. In order to realise the alarming extent of these pollutions, the districts require inspection in the first four months of the year.

Closet Accommodation :—

		Closets.	Pail Closets.	Privies.	Chemical Closets.
Bisley	...	88	176	3	—
Chobham	...	685	783	10	15
Windlesham	...	1916	27	—	—

During 1940 two and in 1941 four conversions have been made from pail or other water closets to the water carriage system.

Public Cleansing—Scavenging.

Dry refuse is collected fortnightly in the three parishes and two vehicles are employed for this purpose. A van is also used for the collection of salvage.

Disposal is effected by sorting and filling up a low lying field.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Salvage.

During the month of July, 1940, the Council organised a Scrap Iron Collection week in the three parishes and over two hundred tons of this material was collected.

The material salvaged for the year 1940 was as follows :

				£	s.	d.
Cullet	...	...	...	29	4	7
Black Scrap	...	...	...	245	18	3
Metals and Lead	...	...	...	46	3	0
Flattened Tins	...	...	...	33	1	11
Waste Paper and Cardboard	...	...	...	388	12	1
Batteries and Miscellaneous	...	...	...	7	6	1
Bottles and Jars	...	...	...	9	19	8
Bones	...	...	...	12	13	6
Rags	...	...	...	37	2	10
				<hr/>		
				£810	1	11
				<hr/>		

During 1941 £873 was realised from the sale of salvaged goods.

Cesspool and Earth Closet Cleansing :—

Chobham and Bisley :—

The Council has not undertaken the cleansing of cesspools and earth closets in the parishes of Bisley and Chobham and there is no rate levied for this purpose. Arrangements can be made with the Parish of Windlesham for cesspools to be emptied upon payment.

Windlesham :—

The parish of Windlesham has a Dennis "Dual Purposes" machine for cesspool emptying and refuse collection. The capacity of the tank is 750 gallons.

The contents of cesspools are tipped, when possible, on to farm land, but in very wet weather it is necessary to discharge the same into the main sewers at specified manholes, where flushing chambers ensure that the sewage is diluted at once. Sludge from the cesspools is mixed with ashes and disposed of at the Depot.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector :—

	1940	1941
Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	4	2
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	38	28
Premises inspected under the Public Health Acts other than above	52	63

Inspection of :—

Food stores and under the Meat Regulations	103	112
Cowsheds and Dairies	156	105
Slaughterhouses	6	—
Workshops, etc.	12	37
Common Lodging House	10	8
Encampments (Tent and Van Dwellers)	6	3

Inspections .. 293 358

Re-Inspections .. 321 423

Total 614 781

Verbal Notices :—

Number of verbal notices given	37	75
Number of verbal notices complied with	29	61
Number of verbal notices in respect of which work is in hand	4	4
Number of verbal notices outstanding ..	4	10

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Preliminary Written Notices :—

	1940	1941
Number of preliminary notices served	48	93
Number of preliminary notices complied with ...	28	81
Number of preliminary notices in respect of which work is in hand	16	7
Number of preliminary notices outstanding ...	4	5

Particulars of Work carried out during the year as a result of representations made by the Sanitary Inspector :—

Dirty rooms cleansed	54	31
Dampness to walls remedied	3	8
Roofs repaired	11	9
Eavesguttering and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	23	19
Means of disposal for rainwater provided	2	1
Floors repaired or renewed	10	5
Plastering to walls and ceilings repaired	26	6
Ranges and Fireplaces repaired or renewed	4	10
Repairs to windows, brickwork, etc.	12	10
Drains repaired, or cleansed	25	24
New drains laid	3	4
New sinks provided	3	2
Closets repaired or cleansed	7	6
Pail closets converted to W.C's and connected to sewer	2	4
Main water laid on in lieu of well supply	2	4
Sanitary dustbins provided	27	28
Accumulations of manure etc. removed	—	3
Defects remedied under Factory and Workshop Act ..	2	2
Polution of Watercourses abated	6	4
Overcrowding abated	4	2
Defects remedied at Dairies, and Cowsheds	2	3
Encampments removed	4	3
Number of samples of milk taken for analysis	4	24
Number of samples of mains water taken for analysis ...	4	4
Number of samples of well water taken for analysis .	1	—
Number of samples of water from swimming pools taken for analysis	36	—
Fumigation carried out :—		
Rooms	2	—

Smoke Abatement :—

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

Swimming Baths and Pools :—

There is one privately owned swimming bath open to the public in the area. Purification of the water is carried out by means of a chlorination plant. Two samples of water taken for analysis in 1940 were found to be unsatisfactory.

No Byelaws exist for purpose of exercising control over swimming pools in this area.

Eradication of Bed Bugs :—

One house in 1940 and two in 1941 were found to be infested by Bed Bugs.

The dwellings and belongings of all prospective occupiers of Council Houses are examined for the presence of vermin.

Disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority by means of spraying with Zaldecide and fumigation with Sulphur Dioxide.

Premises and Occupations Controlled by Byelaws :—

No offensive trade has been established and there are no known underground sleeping rooms.

There is one Common Lodging House in the district which is situated at Bagshot and is registered to accommodate 32 male lodgers.

SCHOOLS.

There are nine public elementary schools in the district, one in the parish of Bisley, four in the parish of Chobham and four in the parish of Windlesham. All have a main water supply, but only the four in the Windlesham Parish are connected to the main sewers.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

HOUSING.

1940 1941

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	42	30
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	48	23
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ..	2	2
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2	2
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—	—
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	40	30

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without the Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	32	27
--	----	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A.—Proceedings under section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2	2
--	---	---

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

1940 1941

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:—

(a) By owners	...	...	...	..	2	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	—	—

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied — —

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners	...	...	...	..	—	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	—	—

C—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made — —

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders made prior to 1937 — —

D—Proceedings under section 12, of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made — —

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit ... — —

Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV—Overcrowding :—

(a)—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	6	10
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	8	16
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	45	52
(b)—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	1	4

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

	1940	1941
(c)--(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2	2
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	10	8
(d)—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—	—

The Council have not yet been able to acquire a suitable site on which to build the proposed ten houses to accommodate overcrowded families.

During the latter end of the year 1940, a large number of Evacuees found their own accommodation in the District, and for a period overcrowding was prevalent.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply :—

The following are the number of milk vendors on the Registers :

	1940	1941
Cowkeepers who are retail traders ...	23	18
Cowkeepers who are wholesale traders ...	25	33
Cowkeepers who are wholesale and retail traders ...	7	2
Retail purveyors whose premises are within the area	9	5
Retail purveyors whose premises are outside the area	7	5
Dealers who have been granted Bottling Licences ..	3	2
Dealers who have been granted Supplementary Licence	2	4
Dealers who have been granted Pasteurisers Licences.	1	1

During 1940 one hundred and fifty-six, and in 1941 one hundred and five inspections of cowsheds and dairies were made and improvements were carried out at two premises in 1940 and three in 1941.

During 1940 six samples of raw milk proved to be free from tubercle bacilli. Of these two were from Accredited Herds.

During 1941 two samples of Accredited milk failed to pass the Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests.

Tubercle bacilli proved to be absent in six samples of raw non-designated milk and of these the Methylene Blue Test was not satisfied in one case, nor the Coliform Test in two.

Two samples of pasteurised milk taken from the Sunningdale and Ascot Dairies proved to be unsatisfactory. Difficulty has again been experienced in obtaining essential parts of machinery for the plant.

No applications were received in respect of "High Temperature Short Time" pasteurisation as a result of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1941, which permitted Local Authorities to licence alternative types of pasteurisation plants.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Milk Supply :—

The following is a list of licensed producers of Designated Milk in the area :—

Tuberculin Tested :

Thompson, W. A., Larkenshaw Farm, Chobham.

Serpell, H. O., Westcroft Park, Chobham.

Accredited :

H. Cherryman, Bullhousen Farm, Bisley.

W. Ewens, Mincing Lane Farm, Chobham.

M/s. H. R. Gosden & Son, Fellow Green Farm, West End.

A. J. Lewry, School Farm, Bisley.

E. J. Wooldridge, Hallgrove Farm, Bagshot.

N. A. Roake, Flexlands Farm, Chobham.

Mrs. E. Youman, Rose Cottage Dairy, Windlesham.

S. H. Green, Valley Wood Farm, Chobham.

One additional Accredited Licence was granted in the year 1941 to Messrs. T. W. Elliott & Sons, Elm Grove Farm, Clew's Lane, Bisley.

Pasteuriser's Licence granted by Bagshot R.D.C.

Sunningdale & Ascot Dairies, London Road, Sunningdale.

Meat and Other Foods :—

In the Bagshot Rural District, prior to the war, there were six slaughterhouses. These slaughterhouses were situated two in Chobham, one in Sunningdale, two in West End and one in Bagshot.

During 1941 one hundred and twelve inspections were made where food is stored, prepared or sold.

In 1940 one hundred and seven lbs. of meat were found to be unsound and were voluntarily surrendered and satisfactorily disposed of.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

During 1941 the following foods were examined and found to be unsound and were voluntarily surrendered and satisfactorily disposed of:

500lbs. of Meat.
17½lbs. of Butter.
40lbs. of Apples.
13doz. Eggs.
158 lbs. of Bacon.
4 tins of Fruit.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 :—

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. Dr. J. Ferguson, the County Medical Officer, has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Bagshot Rural District during 1940 and 1941 :—

Articles.	Analysed.		Adulterated <i>or</i> Deteriorated.		Prose- c'tns.	Con- v'ns.
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal		
1940.						
Milk	69	6	7	1		
Cream	2	—	1			
Dried Milk	—	1				
Cream Cheese	—	1				
New Laid Eggs	—	1				
Totals	71	9	8	1		
1941.						
Milk	56	—	7			
Dried Egg	1	3	1	2		
Sugar Sub.	—	1	—	1		
Lemon Sub.	—	1				
Totals	57	5	8	3		

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever :—

Of nineteen cases in 1940 and fifteen in 1941 notified, fifteen in each year were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

The distribution of cases was as follows :

1940.			1941.		
Bagshot	...	6	Bagshot	...	5
Chobham	...	4	Chobham	...	1
Bisley	...	3	Bisley	...	2
Lightwater		6	Lightwater	...	7

The disease was a mild one as in previous years and there were no deaths.

Diphtheria :—

The incidence of the disease was low and there were no deaths.

Diphtheria Immunisation :

The following represents approximately the position regarding the state of diphtheria immunisation on the 31st December, 1940. It is probable, of course, that a certain number of children had been immunised privately but the state of immunity could not in any way be accurately estimated.

During the year 1941 627 children of pre-school age and 1,101 children of school age were completely immunised with Alum Precipitated Toxoid. In addition approximately three per cent. of children under 15 years did not attend for their second injections and could not be regarded as satisfactorily immunised.

The Surrey County Council have been responsible for securing immunisation of a large number of children of school and pre-school age in the district and facilities have been available at their Maternity, Child Welfare and General Medical Clinics throughout the years in addition to certain routine school visits.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

The following is the estimated position showing the percentage of children immunised in the district :—

			1940	1941
Estimated Population of Children :—				
Under five years	...	...	1154	1160
Percentage immunised	...	...	10.6%	62.3%
Five to fifteen years	...	...	1844	1895
Percentage immunised	...	...	35.6%	81.1%

The above type of return is now required six-monthly by the Ministry of Health.

Diphtheria Immunisation Propaganda.

Apart from Ministry of Health broadcasts and the Ministry of Information film trailers shown at public cinemas, poster notices have been exhibited in newspapers, clinics, schools and other sites.

It is felt that undoubtedly the most useful form of propaganda is by personal contact with parents and General Practitioners, District Nurses, Elementary School Teachers, and especially the Surrey County Council Health Visitors have been of most assistance in securing a satisfactory response.

Measles.

Of seventy-eight cases of Measles notified in 1940 and one hundred and eighty-five in 1941 three and two respectively were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw. The majority of these occurred in children under five years of age.

There were no deaths and as formerly Measles Convalescent Serum was made available for General Practitioners.

Whooping Cough.

Of ninety-one cases notified in 1941 two were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw, and there was one death.

The majority of cases occurred in children under five years of age.

Pneumonia.

There were seven deaths in 1940 and five in 1941 from Pneumonia

During 1940 and 1941 vaccination against Enteric Fever was offered to all members of the Civil Defence organisation, including the Fire Service. A satisfactory response was obtained.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.		Cases admitted to I.D. Hospital.		Total Deaths	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	19	15	15	15	—	—
Diphtheria	3	4	5	11	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	—	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	5	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	9	—	—	7	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	1	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	78	185	3	2	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	91	—	2	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	—	3	1	—	1
Dysentery	1	13	1	2	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	1	—	—

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

according to Age Groups.

AGE.	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Paratyphoid	Enteric
1940.																	
Under 1 year								1									
1—2 years								6									
2—3 years		1						4									
3—4 years		2	1					9					1				
4—5 years		3				1		6									
5—10 years		4	1			1		31									
10—15 years		4						5					1				
15—25 years		1						10		1							
25—35 years		4	1		1		1	5									
35—45 years					2	1											
45—65 years					1												
65 years and upwards							1										
Unspecified								1									
TOTAL	19	3			4	3	2	78		1			2				
1941.																	
Under 1 year	1							2	7				1				
1—2 years								10	9	3							
2—3 years	1							18	11		1						
3—4 years	1							14	11	7							
4—5 years			1			2		21	11	2							
5—10 years	9	2				1		92	37								
10—15 years	2					1		13	4								
15—25 years	1							10									
25—35 years			1		5	1		1		1							
35—45 years						3		2									
45—65 years								1									
65 years and upwards																	
Unspecified						1		1	1								
TOTAL	15	4			5	9		185	91	13	1		1				

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec
1940.												
Chickenpox	5	1		3	1				6	7	5	14
German												
Measles	29	46	63	14	5		3					
Mumps												
1941.												
Chickenpox		10	7	1	3	16	29		2	4	6	
German												
Measles			3	1								
Mumps					2							

The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer weekly returns of cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases. This is a useful procedure which is much appreciated, and is a way in which the Medical Officer of Health can be kept informed of the prevalence of infectious diseases other than those required to be notified by medical practitioners.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non-Pulmonary M.	Non-Pulmonary F.	Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non-Pulmonary M.	Non-Pulmonary F.
1940.								
0— 1 year	...							
1— 5 „	...							
5—15 „	...							
15—25 „	...	1 2		1				
25—35 „	...	1	1					
35—45 „	...	1			1			
45—55 „	...				1	1		
55—65 „	...	1						
65 upwards	...							
Unspecified	...	1						
Totals	...	3 4	1 1		2 1			
1941.								
0— 1 year	...							
1— 5 „	...							1
5—15 „	...							
15—25 „	...	3 1						
25—35 „	...	2			2			
35—45 „	...	1						
45—55 „	...	1						
55—65 „	...	1			1 1			1
65 and upwards	...		2					
Unspecified	...							
Totals	...	6 3	2		3 1			2

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172 :—

No action was found necessary under the above Act and Regulations.

URBAN DISTRICTS OF
CHERTSEY, EGHAM, WALTON & WEYBRIDGE,
AND WOKING
AND THE RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
for the
YEARS 1940 AND 1941

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

To The Chairman and Members
of the Ottershaw Joint
Hospital Board.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the years 1940 and 1941.

It will be seen that the admissions continue to increase annually until for the year 1941 the number of patients admitted and discharged were more than twice those dealt with in 1939. This is, of course mainly due to the fact that the Board's area has increased since 1939 and Guildford Borough and part of the Guildford Rural District are now within its boundary.

Other reasons are that all the districts within its area, with the exception of Walton and Weybridge, are reception areas where the populations have greatly increased, especially those of an age susceptible to infectious disease.

It has been necessary to admit cases of infectious disease occurring in evacuees which would normally have been treated at home but which have occurred in billets and hostels where adequate nursing facilities were not available.

The original responsibility for dealing with minor infectious disease in the early days of the Evacuation Scheme was placed by the Ministry of Health on Isolation Hospital Boards where these existed, but this very difficult position was considerably alleviated by the proper utilisation of Sick Bays in the various reception areas for whatever minor infection was prevalent at the moment. The five shilling weekly payment to householders nursing evacuees has also assisted in filtering off requests for bed accommodation in cases such as uncomplicated Measles, Whooping Cough, Mumps, Chicken Pox, and German Measles.

Members of His Majesty's Forces stationed in adjoining districts have also received treatment and several cases have been transferred from General Hospitals, both Voluntary and those established

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

under the Emergency Medical Services Scheme, frequently of a minor infectious character, when isolation facilities or nursing staffs have been lacking in those institutions.

Generally speaking, however, the incidence of notifiable infectious disease normally admissible to Isolation Hospitals and considering the population we serve, has been low.

The partial equipping of a room as a bacteriological laboratory has been of great value during these years and many delays in the existing postal service of materials for examination avoided. Such initial expense has been more than balanced financially by the amount of work so done. The proximity of Botleys Emergency Medical Service Hospital has been especially welcome in giving specialist facilities in pathological or bacteriological work and X-rays.

The daily average number of occupied beds throughout the two years was between thirty and thirty-five with a maximum at one period of over sixty patients.

The Matron is to be congratulated in her ability to maintain what has always been an adequate number of Nurses and domestic staff through a very difficult period, and I am also indebted to her for the necessary abstraction of figures relative to the preparation of this Report.

To Miss Egton, my Clerk at the Weybridge Council Offices, I must express my thanks for her voluntary work throughout the years in connection with the Hospital's affairs.

I would like to thank the Clerk and all Members of the Board for their courtesy and consideration in all matters in which I have sought their help.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. McPHERSON,
Acting Medical Officer.

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

1940.

Cases admitted with the following diagnosis :

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Cerebro-spinal fever	Enteric Fever	Other Diseases	Total
Bagshot R.D.C.	15	5	3	1	5	29
Chertsey U.D.C.	33	36	14	—	18	101
Egham U.D.C.	41	5	1	—	2	49
Walton & Wey- bridge U.D.C.	23	2	8	—	3	36
Woking U.D.C.	73	18	31	3	22	147
Guildford Borough (13/9/40)	29	36	1	1	1	68
Guildford R.D.C.	2	1	1	—	1	5
H.M. Forces	—	—	—	—	6	6
Other Districts:						
Banstead	—	—	—	—	4 {	5
Mitcham	1	—	—	—	}	
	217	103	59	5	62	446

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases admitted with a diagnosis of Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	217
Altered diagnosis	...	...	...	14
Verified cases discharged	...	...	...	203
Deaths	...	...	...	0
Return Cases	...	...	...	6

Concurrent infections on admission :

Chicken-pox	...	...	...	5
Measles	...	...	...	3
Cross-infections—Chicken-pox	...	...	...	2

Complications :—

Otorrhoea	...	...	...	11
Secondary adenitis	...	...	...	18
Albuminuria	...	...	...	5
Endocarditis	...	...	...	1
Arthritis	...	...	...	13
Haematuria	...	...	...	1
Mastoiditis	...	...	...	1

In the majority of cases Scarlet Fever was, as in previous years, of the mild type and cubicle isolation wards were as far as practicable used in all cases.

Anti scarlatinal serum was given to twenty-nine cases when the toxic element of the disease was manifest. Amongst these were five cases of serum reactions. The further refinements in manufacturing serum effected since the year 1940 have caused a marked reduction in the incidence of these very unpleasant reactions, which are now hardly ever seen.

One case of Otorrhoea developed a mastoid antrum infection which required operation.

Forty-nine children admitted with Scarlet Fever were immunised against Diphtheria during their period of isolation.

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

DIPHTHERIA.

Cases admitted with a diagnosis of Diphtheria	...	...	103
Altered Diagnosis	...	...	29
Verified cases discharged	...	...	68
Deaths	...	...	6

Concurrent infections on admission :—

Chicken-pox	...	...	3
Cross infections—Chicken-pox	...	...	5

Complications :

Paralysis of heart (a) severe	...	...	7
Paralysis of heart (b) slight	...	...	4
Paralysis of palate	...	...	12
Paralysis of ocular muscles	...	...	1
Paralysis of pharyngeal muscles	.....	...	2

Types of case admitted :

Anterior nasal diphtheria	...	...	1
Faucial diphtheria	...	...	46
Naso Pharyngeal	...	...	23
Laryngeal	...	...	3
Carriers—nose or throat	...	...	7

The majority of admissions of Diphtheria came from the Guildford Borough during the last quarter of the year. Many were of the more severe “gravis” infection of the naso pharyngeal type with a rapidly spreading membrane.

Several children in whose cases death occurred were not admitted until the fourth or fifth day of illness and frequently a General Practitioner had not been called in until a late stage of the disease.

The routine treatment by intravenous injections of serum and glucose in all severe cases was practised and it is noteworthy that the deaths all occurred amongst non-immunised children.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Cases admitted with a diagnosis of Cerebro-spinal Fever	59
Altered diagnosis 	21
Verified cases discharged 	33
Deaths 	5

Throughout the year 1940 Cerebro-spinal fever was generally prevalent especially during the winter and spring. Some fifty-nine cases were admitted with this diagnosis. The age limits varied from five months to 70 years, with the majority of cases between 15 and 30 years.

Five deaths occurred in adults and three of these were in the fulminating type of case when death occurred within 24 hours of admission. One adult died on the twenty-first day of illness from pneumonia after recovering from the initial infection.

It is inevitable that during epidemic periods several cases other than Cerebro-spinal Fever are sent to Isolation Hospitals with this diagnosis. In the main such conditions presenting symptoms in common with those of Cerebro-spinal Fever were :—

- Influenza.
- Non-meningococcal Meningitis.
- Infantile Paralysis.
- Spontaneous Subarachnoid Haemorrhage.

The diagnosis rests with the findings in the cerebro-spinal fluid which is centrifugalised and the deposit microscopically and by culture examined for the causal organism, the Meningococcus.

The treatment now replacing anti-meningococcal serum, which held the field of therapy since the Great War, consists in Chemotherapy Sulphapyridine in the form of M. and B. 693, is given either by mouth or intravenously and it is essential to use large doses of the drug in the early stages. These are represented by the assimilation of ten or three grammes for an adult and baby of 12 months respectively during a period of 24 hours, the dosage depending on age and body weight of the patient.

The term "spotted fever" is a misnomer when applied to the present day manifestations of this disease in that the majority of cases exhibit no rash.

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

It may be said that the chances of recovery depend almost entirely on the early absorption of sulphapyridine or allied sulphanilamide compounds into the blood stream, rather analogous to the giving of anti diphtheric serum. Early administration of the drug by General Practitioners in all suspected cases is to be advised.

The toxic effects of sulphapyridine are rarely seen in children, but adults are frequently susceptible to nausea, cyanosis, vomiting or depression during their course of treatment. Skin rashes are not infrequent, also as an expression of sensitivity to M. and B. 693 and simulation of the early rash of measles is occasionally seen.

Other Diseases.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Five cases were admitted, the causal organisms being *B.typhosum* two, *B.Paratyphosum* three.

One of the two cases of true typhoid infection required immediate surgical intervention by reason of perforation of the large intestine. In this case the admission was after the 14th day of illness and three perforations were discovered at the operation in the region of the pelvic colon. This is an unusual site for a perforation, which is one of the most serious complications of this disease. The patient, a boy of six years, made a successful recovery.

Other Diseases :

Dysentery, Sonne	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	7
(All these cases were in adults. One death occurred.)				
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	4
Measles complicated with pneumonia	...	...	...	5
(One death resulted.)				
Measles, uncomplicated	...	...	...	7
Mumps	...	...	...	3
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	2
(These cases were later transferred to St. Nicholas Hospital, Pyrford, for orthopaedic treatment.)				
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	9
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	3
Pneumococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	1

OTTERS Shaw ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Ulcerative stomatitis	...	...	...	2
...German Measles	...	...	...	14
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Rheumatic Endocarditis	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of the skin	...	...	...	1
Surgical Scarlet Fever (with one death.)	...	...	...	1

Several admissions were made on behalf of Military patients billeted in the district.

Five members of the nursing staff were warded for conditions of minor infectious disease.

In September, 1940, when the Guildford Isolation Hospital was closed several of their patients were transferred to this Hospital, and this Board became responsible for admitting cases of infectious disease occurring in the Guildford Borough and the major portion of the Guildford Rural District.

During 1940 the number of admissions, 440, represented the highest number of patients yet received during any one year.

The equipping of a bacteriological laboratory has simplified the examination of many materials such as swabs from suspected diphtheria cases and cerebro-spinal fluids. Approximately 300 such examinations were made and apart from the distinct advantages of such a procedure the result has resulted in a considerable annual financial saving.

The difficulty of obtaining nursing staff has been very marked at periods of the year and it was necessary to require domiciliary treatment for certain cases of Scarlet Fever that would normally have been admitted. It is unfortunate that this position is likely to become more acute in future.

OTTERS Shaw ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

1941.

Cases admitted with the following diagnosis :

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Cerebro-spinal fever	Enteric Fever	Other Diseases	Total
Bagshot R.D.C.	15	11	1	—	7	34
Chertsey U.D.C.	31	28	8	—	24	91
Egham U.D.C.	13	12	—	—	8	33
Walton & Wey- bridge U.D.C.	33	5	10	1	13	62
Guildford Borough and Guildford R.D.C.	58	49	12	3	63	185
Woking U.D.C.	51	8	9	4	51	123
	201	113	40	8	166	528

During the year 1941 cases were admitted from His Majesty's Forces with the following diagnosis :—

Measles	...	...	...	5
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	5
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1

From the resident staff the following admissions were made —

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	2
Influenza	...	...	...	1

ÖTTERS HAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases admitted with a diagnosis of Scarlet Fever...	201
Altered diagnosis	19
Verified cases discharged	182
Deaths	0
Return Cases	2

Cross Infections :

Scarlet Fever	2
Tonsillitis	4

Complications :—

Otorrhoea	3
Secondary adenitis	11
Albuminuria	2
Endocarditis	1
Arthritis	5
Rhinitis	6
Minor Sepsis	4
Serum Reactions	2

The incidence of Scarlet Fever will be noted as slightly less than for the year 1940 and generally speaking the disease was characterised by mild infections. This feature together with cubicle isolation for over eighty per cent. of admissions favoured a low complication rate and allowed of an early discharge from hospital.

It is felt that the routine use of Sulphanilamide for cases and the giving of Anti-Scarlatinal Serum for those showing any degree of toxæmia has been effective in assisting the majority of patients to return home approximately two weeks after admission.

During the year sixty-five of these cases were immunised completely or partially against Diphtheria.

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

DIPHTHERIA.

Cases admitted with a diagnosis of Diphtheria	...	...	...	113
Altered Diagnosis	...	...	...	39
Verified cases discharged	...	...	...	71
Deaths	...	...	...	3

Concurrent infections on admission :—

Chicken-pox	2
-------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Cross infections:

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	3
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	1

Complications :

Paralysis of heart (a) severe	...	...	...	2
Paralysis of heart (b) slight	...	...	...	3
Paralysis of palate	...	...	...	12
Paralysis of pharyngeal muscles	...	...	...	2
Otorrhoea	...	...	...	1
Serum Rash	...	...	...	1

Types of case admitted :

Anterior nasal diphtheria	...	...	...	5
Faucial diphtheria	...	...	...	36
Naso Pharyngeal	...	...	...	22
Laryngeal	...	...	...	1
Carriers—nose or throat	...	...	...	7

The admissions in number and severity of cases are almost the same as for the previous year when, as formerly, approximately half the cases came from the Guildford and Godalming Joint Hospital Board's area.

The death rate was lower by one half than for the year 1940 and it is again important to appreciate that the three deaths occurred in non-immunised children.

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Cases admitted with a diagnosis of Cerebro-spinal Fever	40
Altered diagnosis	14
Verified cases discharged	21
Deaths	2

Cross Infections :

Chicken-pox	1
-------------	---

Complications :

Arthritis	1
Corneal ulceration	1
Sulphonamide rash	1

The main points from the admissions show the excellent chance of recovery for all patients provided they are given Sulphapyridine (M. and B. 693) early in their illness. The complications met with were exceptionally rare and it was only unfortunate that M. and B. 693 should be so toxic and disagreeable to many adult patients although children generally tolerate the drug well.

Two deaths occurred in children aged five years, one a late admission from internal hydrocephalus, the other within three hours of admission after an abrupt onset and a fulminating type of the disease.

The other deaths occurred in cases admitted as suspected Cerebro-spinal Fever. These proved to be respectively Acute Lymphatic Leukaemia, Tuberculous Meningitis and Pneumococcal Meningitis.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Cases admitted with a diagnosis of Enteric Fever ...	8
Altered diagnosis	4
Verified cases discharged	4

These cases proved to be of a Para.B. infection. There were no complications and no deaths.

Of the altered diagnoses two of note proved to be cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever and Pulmonary Tuberculosis respectively. The latter was transferred to a sanatorium.

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Six cases were admitted with this diagnosis, which was not confirmed in one instance.

In three of the cases both upper and lower extremities were affected whilst in the other two weakness of muscle was confined to a single limb.

Three cases were transferred to Botleys Hospital and two to St. Nicholas, Pyrford, for orthopaedic treatment.

DYSENTERY.

Twenty-six cases with B.Sonne infections in children under five years were admitted and of these twenty-four came from hostels for evacuated children in the Guildford Rural District's area.

The majority of cases were of a mild nature but a few were extremely ill on admission and one death occurred in a child aged one and a half years. A Post Mortem examination was held and showed the terminal extremities of the small intestine to be mainly affected. The last eight inches of the ileum and caecum were the seat of intense catarrhal inflammation and most of the area was devoid of its normal mucous membrane and surface irregularities. There was no ulcer formation.

It is reasonable to assume the increased number of admissions from this disease arise because of improved bacteriological methods for isolating the infection from suspected cases of enteritis rather than any real increased prevalence of the illness in the community.

However, its spread is favoured by the necessary hostel life for evacuated children and the administrative problems that arise both in the hostel where it is first detected and later the isolation hospital requested to admit the cases are many.

ERYSIPELAS.

Eleven cases of the disease were admitted but in two of these the diagnosis was not confirmed.

As is usual the majority of persons suffering were elderly patients. There were no deaths although several of the cases were of a very

severe nature. Routine treatment of all cases was by Sulphanilamide with good effect.

In one case of severe Pustular Dermatitis rather than Erysipelas it was necessary to consider and later exclude the possibility of Smallpox and the County Medical Officer's staff very helpfully visited the hospital for this purpose.

One death occurred in a case suffering from an advanced epithelioma, a malignant disease, in this instance affecting the mandible.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Thirty-five cases were admitted with this diagnosis, which was not confirmed in three. Of these, twenty were complicated by Broncho-Pneumonia and two deaths occurred in children under two years of age. It was thought that Sulphapyridine was a beneficial drug in all cases with Broncho-Pneumonia and that Whooping Cough vaccine was useless for any therapeutic purpose.

MEASLES.

Fifty-two cases were admitted with the diagnosis, which was not confirmed in eight.

Eight cases of Measles were suffering from Broncho-Pneumonia and from these three deaths occurred in children under two years of age.

The use of Sulphapyridine again was justified and any complications from the initial infection was extremely low.

The following other diseases complete the admissions for the year 1941 :—

Mumps	...	...	...	4
Influenza	...	...	...	1
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	2
German Measles	...	...	...	1

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The hospital's own bacteriological laboratory was of great value and some three hundred and fifty examinations made from swabs of suspected and proved cases of diphtheria. For more detailed work the Emergency Medical Service Laboratory at Botleys Hospital was most helpful.

The use of the steam disinfecter has been greatly curtailed and some economy achieved in labour and petrol because routine terminal disinfections of clothing and bedding from cases such as Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria can be said to play little or no part in preventing the spread of disease.

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